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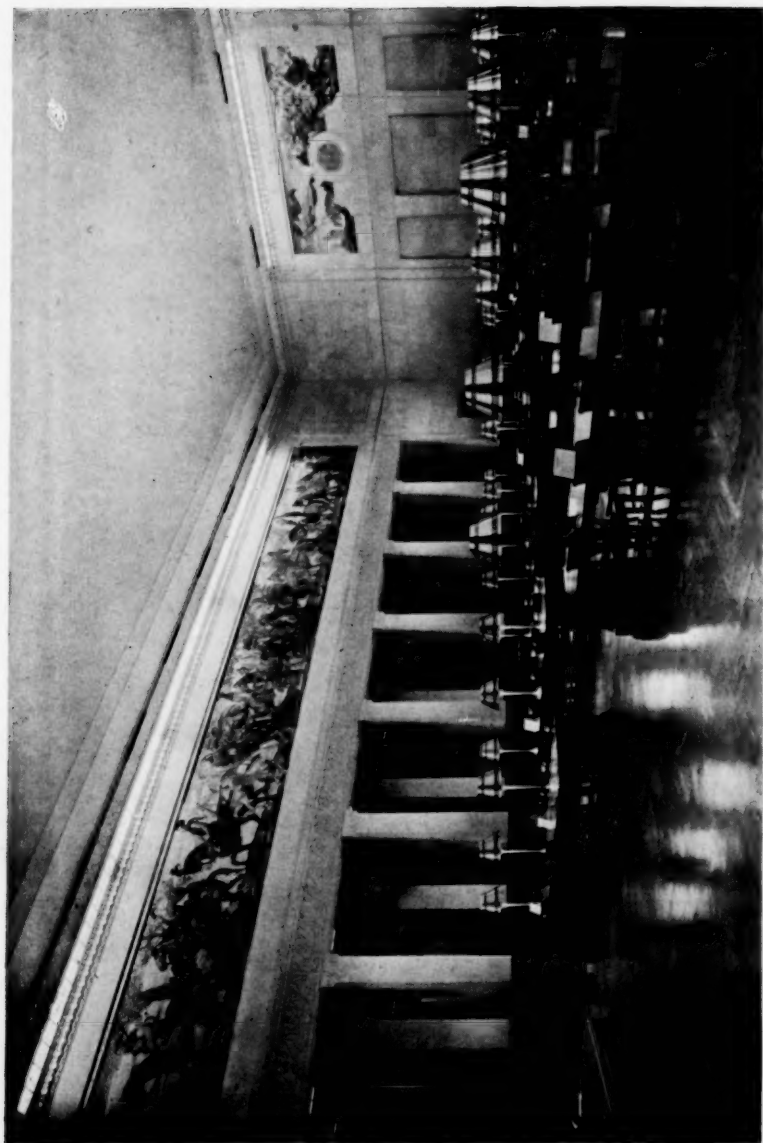
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The American Genealogist

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LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGICAL REFERENCE SECTION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

By MEREDITH B. COLKET, JR., in collaboration with EDWARD H. PRESTON,
Assistant in Charge, Local History and Genealogical Reference
Section, Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has available to the public one of the largest collections of genealogical works in the world.

One section of this Library is devoted specifically to requests for genealogical publications. It is known as the Local History and Genealogical Reference Section and serves on the average of more than 500 readers a week.

The service that the Library can render in connection with this collection is necessarily limited, and by no means extends broadly as has been indicated by certain newspaper articles. The Library can generally point out sources of information, but it cannot undertake for its correspondents research work (genealogical or otherwise) which readers on the premises undertake for themselves. Were it to do so, it would be overwhelmed with applications that would divert its assistants permanently from their regular duties.

For more than five years this department has been located just one stack level below the Main Reading Room. On March fifteenth, however, it was removed to more spacious quarters on the west side of the North Reading Room in the Library's new Annex Building. This Annex, which was completed in 1939 at a cost of more than \$8,000,000, is the latest word in library development. It is connected with the Main Building through an underground tunnel. In addition to the processing divisions which are located on the lower floors, there are two public reading rooms, alike in design and equal in size (approximately 60 feet by 100 feet), situated on the fifth floor. These are designated as the North and South Reading Rooms and have a combined seating capacity for more than 520 readers.

The rooms were planned in accordance with the highest standards of modern architecture. Marble and plaster pillars adorn the sides over which are murals. The murals in the North Reading Room depict the pilgrims of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. These were painted by Ezra Winter, a native of Michigan, whose artistic work may be found also in New York City, Rochester, Providence and elsewhere. Rows of long tables in these rooms contain direct lighting fixtures so arranged that a reader may use any one of three intensities of light. Air conditioning relieves the strain of working in Washington's hot summer days.

Requests for books, including genealogies, are handed in to the Central Reference Desk. Books generally are received within fifteen minutes from the time the request is filed. With the exception of materials in special collections, almost any book in either building may be delivered to readers in the North Reading Room.

For some time, the Library has not admitted readers to its genealogical stacks. This practice has been necessary because of the large number of people who daily use the collection. But this handicap is, in a large measure, compensated for by the genealogical reference collection which should delight the heart of any reader. It provides on open shelves a wide selection of nearly 2500 books on the one hand and splendid card indices of finding media on the other. Intelligent use of these facilities saves much time for the experienced genealogist; while the novice is led directly to the most likely sources for his problem without having to spend hours wading through unnecessary volumes to find what he wants. These open shelves are a boon to any researcher, no matter what section of the country he is interested in. It might be well here to list just a few of the many publications available on these shelves, though it must be admitted that even this list is hardly a bird's-eye view:

The American Genealogist; Waters' *Genealogical Gleanings*; Cokayne's *Complete Peerage*, including the rare first edition; the *Dictionary of American Biography* and the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*; the *Magazine and Lineage Books of the Daughters of the American Revolution*; a large collection of military records dealing with the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Civil War; selected portions of the *New Jersey and Pennsylvania Archives*; the First Federal Census (1790); the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* and the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*; the *Mayflower Index*; the published series of Massachusetts vital records; Hinshaw's *Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy*; and Swem's *Virginia Historical Index* with the related Virginia periodicals.

The finding media consist of several types of indices. There is the printed catalog of American and English genealogies in

the Library of Congress (1919) with an adjacent supplemental card index for subsequent accessions as well as an author index of the auxiliary sciences of history, which includes genealogy and heraldry. On the wall is a chart entitled "Guide to Materials in United States Local History," which is in effect a guide to a card shelf list beneath of local histories arranged by states. With the aid of this chart, a reader can quickly locate specific information on a given topic of local history. Beside this is an author index for local histories so that a particular work can be found readily if the writer is known. In addition, there are several specialized indices which must be used to be appreciated. Among these is an Heraldic Catalogue, a Biographical Index by states (in process), the American Genealogical Foundation Index, and bibliographies of published and unpublished English heraldic visitation pedigrees, foreign elements in the population of the United States and a list of published vital records (in process). Available also through this Section is a splendid collection of British local histories and publications of county record societies, considered to be one of the finest of its kind in the United States.

The large collection of approximately 125,000 genealogies and local histories is located on one of the spacious book decks directly beneath the North Reading Room and as books are requested by readers, they are delivered to this reading room from the stacks on a continuous belt book conveyor. The Library secures its books from such sources as copyright deposits, gifts, purchases as well as exchanges and transfers from other institutions and includes the latest materials relating to genealogy and allied subjects. It is constantly adding to this genealogical collection and welcomes deposits of family records.

The above, however, constitutes only a part of the genealogical facilities offered by the Library of Congress. In the Rare Book Room there are a number of genealogies including the manuscript collection of the late Col. Charles E. Banks, of greatest value to those who are attempting to identify the English ancestry of a New England colonial settler. On the basement floor, near the west entrance, is the Newspaper Reference Room where bound newspapers from all parts of the world are available. This is particularly helpful for those searching for vital statistics. There is also much of great value to the genealogical searcher in the Division of Manuscripts located on the second floor of the Main Building.

The Genealogical Reference Section is open to the public on week days from nine o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. On Saturdays in the winter months it closes at six o'clock and in the summer at one. On Sundays and holidays it is open from two o'clock in the afternoon until ten at night,

but on Christmas Day and Independence Day, the entire building is ordinarily closed.

Finally, this Section has a fine staff of assistants who know their collection well and who are efficient, helpful and courteous. The genealogical student has much to be grateful for in the splendid coöperation of the authorities at the Library of Congress to make his searches both pleasant and fruitful.

USE OF AN ALIAS IN ENGLISH SURNAMES

By LILIAN J. REDSTONE, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, England

[The following explanation was the result of a suggestion made by me to Mr. George McK. Roberts of New York City to write to Miss Redstone for information on this subject. Her answer was so valuable that Mr. Roberts, on being asked for it, kindly gave permission to have it published.—*Mary Lovering Holman.*]

In many cases, the *alias* springs from an uncertainty as to the surname, and originates in the period before surnames are fixed. This period continues to a surprisingly late date in some districts, and it is especially common to find the *alias* where one of the names is in fact a Welsh patronymic. Example of this is Thomas *Cromwell*, temp. Henry VIII, whose surname was originally Williams. I think that the well-known Suffolk family of Hovell *alias* Smith had thus the (Welsh) patronymic 'Howell' and the English tradename 'Smith.' It seems to me likely that in the same way the Denslow family of the Bridport neighbourhood had the one surname 'Denslow' which *sounds* like a place-name, and the other occupational name of 'bailey' or 'bailiff.' The only satisfactory way of determining how the 'alias' arose would be to trace the name backwards through the local records, until one came to the source—a rather speculative search, but Bridport records in particular are plentiful.

Indeed, it is only by studying the history of the particular case that one can be certain of the reason for the *retention* of a second surname. If you will consult such English records as the pardons (which will be found upon the Patent Rolls of which printed Calendars have been issued, and in the Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, also printed), you will see how common it was down to the beginning of the sixteenth century for a man to have not only two, but several, surnames. If the one was a place-name (as, at a guess, Denslow is), the same man could also have a second place-name. For he was just John (say) of London, when in his country home Denslow (?), and John (of Denslow?) when in London. A good example of this is that of the Chaucer family from which Geoffrey Chaucer sprang. In Ipswich they were styled Malyn (doubtless a patronymic or rather matronymic), or Chaucer (a trade-name) or (in some cases) 'de London.' So the Denslow surname might in one case be for

a man who came from Denslow and lived at or near a bailey, or *vice versa*.

The retention of the second surname so late as the eighteenth century is much less common. With such a family as 'Hovell alias Smith' there is the obvious motive of distinction from other numerous families of the name of Smith. One would want to know in the case of Denslow alias Bailey whether one or other of these names was especially common in the family's habitat, so that a similar distinction was necessary. This could happen where you have, as it were, a 'pocket' of one clan in a district—such as the Metcalfes who practically populated the whole of one particular valley in Yorkshire.

For an apparently occupational 'alias' retained through two generations, at least, I would refer you to Gladys Scott Thomson, *Two Centuries of Family History* (Longman Green & Co., 1930) pp. 78, 90, 315, 319, for an example from this same Bridport neighbourhood. Here Miss Scott Thomson deals with the evidence for the 'alias' 'Gascoigne,' which was used by the Russell family, when they were merchants trading with Gascony; but we never discovered whether the first Russell known to use it may not himself have come from Gascony.

The same book (pp. 56 *et seq.*) deals with the examples of change of name in one branch of a family to distinguish it from another. I have even known this done in my own lifetime. There were two brothers in this neighbourhood; one spelt his name 'Keer,' the other used the spelling 'Kerr' and the pronunciation 'Carr.' Miss Scott Thomson also mentions in a footnote to p. 57 the tradition in the Western counties that an 'alias' was very convenient to smugglers. Smuggling was very common in the isolated villages between Bridport and Weymouth.

There remains the case of the alias as a sign of illegitimacy, or perhaps only as a sign of the mother's importance. The latter was the reason for the change of the name 'Russell' to 'Gorges' in the branch of the Kingston Russell family of Russells from which sprang Ferdinando Gorges. Plainly this is most likely to happen when two well-known families springing from a man, who had two wives, remain in the same neighbourhood.

Hence, I can only suggest a considerable number of possible reasons both for the adoption and the retention of an 'alias.' I fear that nothing but intensive study of the particular case would produce the special reason. Such study might or might not solve the problem. It would be a matter of luck. Records might or might not produce what is wanted. If the retention of the alias was due to sentiment, as one suspects in some cases, it would be even more difficult to discover. One would do well to consult some of the numerous books upon surnames. It is in Ewen's that you are most likely to find a scholarly account of the use of the 'alias' generally.

FRANCIS CHICKERING OF DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

By CLARENCE ALMON TORREY, PH.B., of Dorchester, Mass.

The purpose of this paper is to present some facts concerning Francis Chickering's family which do not seem to be well known.

James Savage in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, 1-376, states that Francis Chickering's daughter Mary came with her parents and that she married John Metcalf, March 22, 1647 (March 23, 1646/7, according to Dedham vital records). Evidence will be offered that his daughter Mary was born in New England, that she was twice married, that neither husband was John Metcalf, and that she was an ancestress of a president of the United States.

Francis Chickering's first wife, and mother of his children, was Anne Fiske, daughter of John and Anne (Lawter) Fiske, baptized April 1, 1610, at South Elmham, co. Suffolk, England (*The New England Hist. and Gen. Register*, 88-273). She died at Dedham, Mass., Dec. 5, 1649 (Dedham vital records, 128). He married (2) June 11, 1650, Sarah Sibble [Sibley] (*Ibid.* 126). She was the widow of John Sibley of Charlestown, Mass. Francis Chickering died Oct. 10, 1658 (Dedham church records, 39). Subsequently, his widow Sarah became the wife of John Bowles of Roxbury, Mass., where she was buried Sept. 4, 1686. She left a will, dated June 21, 1681, in which she called Joseph How "brother" and Daniel Smith, Samuel Newman, Thomas Metcalf and William Symmes "sons" (Suffolk Probate).

In order to understand the will of Sarah Bowles it seems necessary to present the facts about Francis Chickering's children. The list follows:

- i. Ann, b. in England, probably about 1635; m. (1) Nov. 3, 1652, Stephen Paine, Jr., who was buried Jan. 24, 1677/[8], at Rehoboth, Mass.; m. (2) Dec. 2, 1679, as his second wife, Thomas Metcalf; d. before Jan. 22, 1688/9, when Thomas Metcalf m. (3) Mehitable (Hand) Savil, widow of John Savil of Braintree, Mass.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 26, 1638, at Dedham; bapt. Dec. 26, 1639; d., unm., Jan. 9, 1667/[8].
- iii. Bethshua, or Bathsheba, b. Dec. 23, 1640; was buried Aug. 8, 1687, at Rehoboth, Mass.; m. Dec. 6, 1659, Samuel Newman.
- iv. Easter [Esther], b. Nov. 4, 1643, at Dedham; bapt. Nov. 12, 1643; was buried June 6, 1687, at Rehoboth, Mass.; m. Oct. 20, 1659, Daniel Smith.
- v. John, b. April 19, 1646, at Dedham; d. April 29, 1646.
- vi. Mary, b. at Dedham, in April, 1648; according to town vital records she was born April 10, 1648, but this date must be wrong as she was baptized April 9th; m. (1) probably about 1675, as his second wife, Capt. William Symmes* of Charlestown, Mass. He d. suddenly Sept. 22, 1691. She m. (2)

* His first wife was Mary Sparhawk.

July 30, 1695, at Braintree, Mass., as his second wife, Rev. Samuel Torrey, who d. April 21, 1707, at Weymouth, Mass. She d. there March 12, 1721 [1720/1], leaving a will dated June 26, 1720, proved March 20, 1720/[1], in which she mentioned her children then living by her first husband, Capt. William Symmes. President Benjamin Harrison was a descendant of Capt. Symmes by his second wife Mary, whose family name is not given in the Harrison pedigree in the *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, 27-29.

The inventory of Francis Chickering's estate was taken Oct. 20, 1658. The heirs were widow Sarah and his five daughters (*The New England Hist. and Gen. Register*, 9-346).

By referring to the above record of his children it will be seen that his five daughters were living in 1658, and that in 1681, when Sarah Bowles made her will, Ann was the wife of Thomas Metcalfe, Bathsheba was the wife of Samuel Newman, Esther was the wife of Daniel Smith, and Mary was the wife of William Symmes, these four men being called "sons" by Sarah Bowles. In reality, they were sons-in-law of her second husband, Francis Chickering.

From the above account it is clear that Francis Chickering's daughter Mary, born in 1648, most certainly did not marry John Metcalf in 1647. The question arises as to the identity of John Metcalf's wife.

It seems perfectly evident that she was the Mary Chickering, who in November, 1646, made over to her "Cosin" John Chickering, son of Henry Chickering of Dedham, in New England, all her interest in some land in Suffolk County, England (*Aspinwall Notarial Records*, 42, 43). This John Chickering was baptized Aug. 31, 1634 (*The New England Hist. and Gen. Register*, 69-227). Mary Chickering must have been of age in 1646. The article in the Register does not identify her and her exact relationship to John Chickering, a minor, twelve years of age, is not evident. She died at Medfield, Mass., March 15, 1697/8. Her husband, John Metcalf, died there Oct. 8, 1690.

CLUES TO THE ENGLISH HOME OF WILLIAM¹ GAYLORD, OF DORCHESTER, MASS., AND WINDSOR, CONN.

By JOHN INSLEY CODDINGTON, A.M., of Olivet, Mich.

In the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. 41 (1910), pp. 183-190, there are abstracts of a number of wills pertaining to the Gaylard (Gaylord, Gayler, Gailerd, Geylard, Gallard) family of Somersetshire, England. These abstracts were made by J. Henry Lea and J. R. Hutchinson, and those eminent genealogists were of the opinion that the ancestry

of William Gaylord of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., was to be sought among the Gaylards of Pitminster, co. Somerset. But the most important will in this set showed that William Gaylord had a definite connection with the town of Crewkerne, co. Somerset. This was the will of Joan Patten, of Crewkerne, spinster, dated 19 April 1634, and proved in the Consistory Court of Wells, Book 47, fo. 11 (no date of probate). The testatrix, who was buried at Crewkerne 29 April 1634, made bequests to every one of her brothers, to her sister Sarah and the latter's children, to her sister Elizabeth and her sister Marie, and "to William Gaylard in New England, £5, to be bestowed for him as my executor shall think fit." There are also small bequests to several other people. There is no statement of the relationship of William Gaylard to the testatrix, yet this bequest of £5 is the largest amount of money that Joan Patten bequeathed.

An examination of the Parish Registers of St. Bartholomew's Church, Crewkerne, by the present writer in August 1937 did not show the relationship between Joan Patten and William Gaylord (or Gaylard, as the name was always spelled at Crewkerne), nor did it reveal the name of William's wife, which is still unknown. But it did show that William Gaylord resided at Crewkerne at least from 1619 through 1624, and that three of his sons were baptized there:

Samuel, son of William Gaylarde, bapt. 19 Dec. 1619 (m. at Windsor, Conn., 4 Dec. 1646, Elizabeth Hull).

John, son of William Gaylarde, bapt. 24 Feb. 1621/2 (m. (1) at Windsor, Conn., 17 Nov. 1655, Mary Drake, who d. at Windsor 12 June 1683. He m. (2) at Windsor 13 Dec. 1683 Mary Clark).

Joseph, son of William Gaylarde, bapt. 27 Dec. 1624 (probably d. young).

Where William Gaylord lived before 1619, and where he lived between 1624 and the time of his migration to New England in 1630, are still puzzles. In connection with the last point, it might be well to observe that, in the *Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650*, edited by Elijah Ellsworth Brownell, and based on the manuscripts of the late Col. Charles Edward Banks, the assertion is made (p. 140) that "Gaylord, William [from] Chilthorne Domer, co. Somerset [came on the] *Mary & John* [to] Dorchester [authority:] Banks Mss." The reference is, actually, to the Banks Mss. in the Rare Book Room of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., folio vol. DG, p. 565, and Mr. Brownell's positive assertion is not entirely warranted by Col. Banks' cautious statement:

"GAYLORD, John & Wm. Dorchester 1630. *Perhaps*¹ is the William Gaylard taxed at Chilthorne (nr. Yeovil, co. Somerset)

¹ Italics the present writer's.

in the subsidy of 1627. Will of Joan Patten of Crewkerne, 19 April 1634, gives £5 to 'William Gaylard in N.E.' (Wells Consist. xlvii fo. 11—see NYGBR, vol. 41)."

Col. Banks, therefore, was by no means certain that William Gaylard of Chilthorne Domer was the same as William Gaylard or Gaylord of Crewkerne, Dorchester and Windsor. The name of Gaylard (or Gaylord, or other variants) was to be found widely spread throughout Somersetshire, and some of the name dwelt in the adjoining counties of Dorset and Devon. The family were chiefly yeomen farmers, and were always so described in official documents. It is, therefore, desirable to note that the noble French ancestry given to William¹ Gaylord in *The History and Pedigree of the House of Gaillard or Gaylord*² is sheer nonsense. The collection of Gaylard wills in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* referred to above shows that members of the family were to be found at Pitminster, Chaffcombe, Isle Abbots, Drayton and Barrington, co. Somerset, from 1546 on. The will of Henry Geilarde of Chilthorne Domer, co. Somerset, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1593.³ Other references are to be found to Gaylards in the parishes of Ilminster, Lovington, Stoke under Hamden, and Preston, all in co. Somerset. The transcripts of Dorset Subsidy Rolls, 1623-1628, among Col. Banks' Mss. already referred to show that members of the Gaylard family lived in Broadwindsor and Whitchurch, co. Dorset. Thomas Gaylar of Church Staunton, co. Devon, and Katherine Hardman of Pitminster, co. Somerset, were married at Pitminster 2 Oct. 1654.⁴ But relatively few of the name lived in Dorset and Devon. Somerset was the county most thickly populated by Gaylards and Gaylords, and in the parish of Long Sutton they were particularly numerous. The marriage registers of Long Sutton⁵ are full of Gaylard entries. In fact, a William Gailard was married there 11 June 1610 to Jone Ashwood. The date is about right, but it is nevertheless impossible to tell whether this record refers to William the emigrant or not.

One may presume that William¹ Gaylord's children William, Jr. (who m. (1) at Windsor, Conn., 24 Feb. 1641/2 Anna Porter), and Elizabeth (who m. (1) at Windsor, Conn., 5 Oct. 1641, Richard Birge) were both born before 1619, in some parish in co. Somerset other than Crewkerne. William¹ Gaylord's son Walter (who m. (1) at Windsor, Conn., 16 or 22 April 1648, Mary Stebbins) may likewise have been born before 1619, or

² By William Gaillard (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1872), pp. 3-14.

³ Index to Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, vol. 4, p. 169.

⁴ *Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries*, vol. 2, p. 77.

⁵ Phillimore, *Somerset Marriages*, vol. 1 (London, 1898), pp. 107-133.

else he may have been born after his father left Crewkerne, that is, after 1624.

GAYLARD ENTRIES IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF
CREWKERNE, CO. SOMERSET

November 1559-April 1638

Baptisms

- 1560 Alee daughter of Robert Gayleard, 7 March (1560/1).
- 1588 Marie daughter of Amyllian Gaylard, 8 June.
- 1589 John son of Amillian Gaylard, 1 August.
- 1619 Samuel son of William Gaylarde, 19 December.
- 1621 John son of William Gaylarde, 24 February (1621/2).
- 1624 Joseph son of William Gaylarde, 27 December.

Marriages

- 1559 John Gaylard and Alee Gaylard, 10 September.
- 1563 William Tanner and Joane Gaylarde, 4 November.
- 1575 John Hanning and Mary Gaglard, 26 January (1575/6).
- 1584 Amilian Gaylard and Agnes Hawkins daughter of John Hawkins of Perrot, 26 October.
- 1585 John Parker and Ursula Gaylard, 29 January (1585/6).
- 1587 Amylyan Gaylard and Eline Cheesewaye, 16 October.
- 1587 Anthony Chapple of Seavington and Alice Gaylard, 26 November.

Burials

- 1584 Geffery Gaylard, 21 January (1584/5).
- 1584 Female child of Amilian Gaylard, unbaptized, 29 January (1584/5).
- 1585 Agnes wife of Amilian Gaylard and her infant, 19 January (1585/6).
- 1592 John son of Amillian Gaylard, 1 August.
- 1595 Thomas Gaylard, 21 January (1595/6).
- 1631 Elyn wife of Amylian Gaylard, 17 March (1631/2).

**DAUGHTERS OF THOMAS LAWRENCE,
NEWTOWN, L. I.**

Compiled by ROBERT FURMAN, M.D., of New York, N. Y., Genealogist, for
A. V. PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

In order to have certain records mean anything, it is necessary, first to identify Thomas Lawrence, first settler, of Newtown, L. I., as Capt. Thomas Lawrence. He is not only referred to in several early documents, as Capt. Thomas Lawrence, but actually signed himself, as such, on one occasion.

In a "List of Commissions" issued by Gov. Richard Nicolls in 1665 and 1666 to Long Island Train Bands, we find Thomas Lawrence, commissioned Captain, Newtown, April 21, 1665 (*N. Y. G. and B. Record*, Vol. 70, p. 60). On Dec. 30, 1689, he was Commissioned by Gov. Leisler, Major. But this was not until a few years before his death. Therefore, we must refer

to him, as he was known, in the records of his life, as Capt. Thomas Lawrence.

His life is so well known, and so widely publicized, it is not necessary, for the purposes of this sketch, to go into any details. He was a patentee of Middleburgh, now Newtown, L. I., and his name appears on the "Indian Rate List" in 1656. He died before Feb. 25, 1703, when his will was proved. His will, which follows, names only sons.

1693. In the Name of God, Amen. The last will, and testament of Thomas Lawrence, of Newtown, in Queens county, upon Long Island, being weak in body, but in senses and memory. I bequeath my soul into the hands of the Almighty God who gave it. I give my body to the earth from whence it came, to be buried in decent and comely manner. I leave to my son Thomas Lawrence, that lot of ground which I bought of Hendrick Johnson, with all the houses, buildings thereto belonging, with the great neck of land and meadow, and the island bounded with a creek; I leave to my wife Mary Lawrence, one third of all my movable estate, both within doors and without, and I leave all the homespun cloth and yarns and lambs wool at my wife's disposing; I leave to my son Jonathan Lawrence, that lot of land which was Samuel Joas, and the house which he now lives in; he paying to Elizabeth Saunders 8 pounds when she is 18 years of age. I leave to my sons William and Jonathan that piece of salt meadow, which I bought of Robert Beacham, equally between them. I leave to my son Daniel Lawrence, all my fresh meadow lying in Trains meadow. I leave to my five sons all the rest of my lands, meadows and privileges equally, they paying all my debts. I leave unto my grandchild Elizabeth Saunders, two mares and two cows, three silver spoons and her mother's wearing cloths. I leave the rest of my estate to the children of my four sons, Thomas, William, John and Jonathan. My wife Mary is to have the privilege of my dwelling house during widowhood. I make my sons Thomas and William executors. Wit:—Content Titus, Jonathan Hazard, and Jeremiah Burroughs.

Feb. 25, 1703. There appeared before me, Edward, Viscount Cornbury, Capt. Gen. etc., Content Titus and Jonathan Hazard, two of the above witnesses and made oath that they saw the testator, Thomas Lawrence, sign and seal the same as his last will, etc. (N. Y. Sur. Ct. Wills Lib. 7: 149).

Evidently, Capt. Thomas Lawrence had provided for his daughters during his lifetime. The following records show conclusively there were two, not mentioned in his will, and from other documents, testimony of "members of the family," etc., taken in *re* Petition of Mary Lawrence, his widow, where Mary White, appears, and was examined, it appears that Mary Lawrence, wife of Thomas Walton, probably married as her

second husband a man by the name of White, thereby losing her identity, both as a Lawrence and as a Walton.

I. ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, "1683. July 26. Application of Thomas Lawrence, of Hellgate Neck, got a license of marriage for his daughter, Elizabeth, with John Saunders." (Cal. Hist. Mss., Office Secty State, Albany, N. Y. Eng. Docs. Vol. XXXI, page 20). She was deceased when her father made his will in 1693, and mentioned "my grandchild Elizabeth Saunders," to whom he bequeathed her "mother's wearing clothes."

II. SARAH LAWRENCE, married first, Joseph Winslow, son of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow, of Plymouth and Boston, Mass. After his death in 1679, she married second, Charles Le Bross. She is not mentioned in her father's will.

John Winslow's will (d. between March 12, 1673/4 and May 21, 1674) mentions "my sone Joseph Winslow's two children." The will of his wife Mary (Chilton), July 7, 1676 (Suff. Co. Reg. Probates 6:300, 301), mentions "Mary Winslow, daughter of my son Joseph Winslow."

1679. Oct. Administration of the estate of Joseph Winslow, "Mariner" of Boston was granted "unto his Brother John Winslow and Capt. Elisha Hutchinson in right of the Relict, Widdow, and children of the sd Joseph." (Suff. Pro. Records, 12:321). However, the actual proof that Sarah Lawrence was the wife and widow of Joseph Winslow, of Plymouth and Boston, Mass., and that she was the daughter of Capt. Thomas Lawrence, of Newtown, L. I., lies in the New York and Queens county records.

"Joseph Winslo late of Boston merchant (most merchants at this period of colonial history, were also 'mariners') who came into these parts with intention to settle, bringing his wife and child and some goods, and Sarah, his widow daughter of Capt. Thomas Lawrence having married Charles LeBros and said Lawrence having been allowed administration at the last sessions at Gravesend, the said Capt. Thomas Lawrence is perrrmitted to administrator, Jan. 26, 1679/80" (N. Y. Sur. Ct. Wills Lib. 1/2, page 260).

For several years Capt. Thomas Lawrence fought in the Courts, to secure goods, etc., belonging to his late son-in-law, which were in the hands of Thomas Stevenson and others.

III. MARY LAWRENCE, the third daughter, is not so easily proven. According to the age of her husband Thomas Walton, she must have been born between 1640 and 1650. On Dec. 16, 1671, Thomas Walton and ——— Lawrence, had license to marry (Marriage Licenses, published, but the originals, filed at the Secretary of State's office, Albany, N. Y., were destroyed by the capitol fire, 1911).

The "St. Nicholas Society Genealogical Register" (Vol. 4, pub. 1934) and the "Ancestors of Hamilton Fish," by Stuyve-

sant Fish, page 173, both give Thomas Walton's wife's name as Mary. The fact that Thomas Walton and his Lawrence wife had a daughter Mary, would be natural if both the mother and grandmother of the child were named Mary.

1676. Description of a survey of meadows between Long Neck and Karle's Neck, upon Staten Island, with 12 acres of salt meadow and 8 acres of fresh, in ye cove to the north of Seadar Poynte, laid out for Thomas Lawrence, shows he held property in Staten Island, where Thomas Walton, who was an Englishman, in service for the crown, received a grant from Gov. Nicholls.

Thomas Walton died intestate, between July 8, and Dec. 12, 1689, Richmond County, Staten Island. And on the latter date, "An order was issued to Obadiah Holmes, Justice of Richmond county, to assist Capt. Thomas Lawrence, and Cornelius Corsen take an inventory of the estate of Thomas Walton." The fact that Capt. Thomas Lawrence was among those who inventoried Thomas Walton's estate, a position likely to be given to a kinsman, and the further fact that Thomas Walton actually is proven to have married a Lawrence girl, indicate, with other records, that he was her father. Cornelius Corsen of course took a part in this inventory, but as he appears later as principal creditor, this is one of the reasons why we have not been able to get statement of the relationship, of Capt. Thomas Lawrence and the widow of Thomas Walton, as we were in the case of his other daughter, Sarah, who married Joseph Winslow.

Jan. 27, 1704. Petition. Mary Lawrence, for relief under the will of her husband, Thomas Lawrence, sen., near Hellgate, Newtown, late deceased, and complaining of ill treatment at the hands of William Lawrence member of the council (Cal. Hist. Mss. Eng. Vol. XLVIII, page 158). On Feb. 5, 1704, MATHEW WALTON (of Staten Island) (who was a son of Thomas Walton and his Lawrence wife) made a deposition, relative to the conduct of William and John Lawrence towards Mary Lawrence, of Newtown, L. I. (Cal. Hist. Mss. Eng. Docs. Vol. XLVIII, page 166).

Feb. 17, 1704. Examination of John and Daniel Lawrence, and MARY WHITE, in relation to the matter of Mary Lawrence, of Newtown (Cal. Hist. Mss. Eng. Doc. Vol. XLVIII, page 169). On March 12, 1705, The Supreme Court Minutes,* page 91: "Inquisition in Investigation William Lawrence, Jno Lawrence, Daniel Lawrence, Jonathan Lawrence, JOHN WHITE, said members of the family, and others [others probably refers to William Gleane and Jacob Walles, who made affidavits Feb. 10, 1704] was witnessed into this Court and Filed."

* These Minutes were formerly at the N. Y. Historical Society, where they have a receipt showing that they were turned over to the Clerk of the Court, and are now under the jurisdiction of Mr. Volins, Room 801, Hall of Records, New York City.

May 17, 1708. Thomas Lawrence Sr., transferred to his "youngest son Jonathan Lawrence." The deed was witnessed by William and Daniel Lawrence and MATHA [MATHEW] WALTON.

March 13, 1713. Then came Daniel Lawrence, before me and was sworn of ye holly evangelist that his son Thomas Lawrence within named sealed and delivered within written deed and heard him declare that he executed the same volentary and freely and that his son William Lawrence and MATTEW WALTON, signed ye same with my seal as wit.

Joseph Sackett, Justice.

Children of Thomas and Mary ? (Lawrence) Walton.*

- i. THOMAS, b. 1672, Dover, Richmond county, S. I. (his age set forth in Staten Island Census of 1706, as 34 years); d. 1728; m. 1st Feb. 20, 1699 (by license dated Dec. 23, 1698) to MARY STILLWELL, dau. of Capt. Richard and Mary (Holmes) Stillwell; m. 2nd before 1706, to MARTHA, who is mentioned in his will dated 1727/8. After his death, she m. Safety Borden, of Middletown, Monmouth county, N. J. (both members of the Baptist Church 1734), later of Bordentown, Burlington county, N. J.
- ii. WILLIAM; it has been stated in print that William Walton was b. in Norfolk, Eng., in 1667, but inasmuch as his father, Thomas Walton, was in this country from 1664 to 1668, and was m. here in 1671, it largely excludes this assertion. His marriage record says "J. M. Van N Yorek." He d. May 23, 1747; m. Sept. 7, 1698, Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam, to MARY SANTVOORT, bapt. Nov. 27, 1678; d. Sept. 3, 1768, dau. of Jacob Abrahamsen and his 2nd wife Magdalentje (Van Vleck, or Van Vleet) Santfoort. About 1727 he purchased several lots on Water Street, and established a shipyard. He was not only a builder of vessels and a shipper of goods, but some accounts state he sailed his own vessels on trading voyages to the West Indies and the Spanish Main. However, in this he may have been mixed up with his nephew, Capt. William Walton, son of Thomas 2nd, who was called Esq., and Captain, and who commanded the ship *Prince of Wales*.
- iii. MARY, married WILLIAM RICKETTS, who made his will in New York City, dated 1734; proved Dec. 8, 1735, in which he declared himself "late of the Island of Jamaica, but now of New York, Gent." Mary (Walton) Ricketts' will was written May 16, 1740, proved Dec. 16, 1742. Their wills give the foundation of the family relationships.
- iv. MATTHEW, who was living in 1713.
- v. JOHN.
- vi. REBECCA (possibly), appears in the Census of Staten Island 1706, as an adult. Or she may have been wife of one of the sons.

*Some accounts include a daughter Ann, wife of Stephen Gano. A close study of dates in the Gano and Walton families makes this very doubtful, and she is omitted pending further evidence.

ADDENDA TO THE SHINNICK FAMILY, vol.17,p.79,
insert after paragraph 5.

The name Schoeneck is said to be derived from the two words, "schoen" and "eck" meaning "beautiful corner." This is the traditional meaning of the name of the town of Schoeneck in Lancaster.

(THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, v.19, no.1, July, 1942, p.45)

REFERENCE TO THE BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL, JULY 17, 1905,
INSERT AFTER PARAGRAPH 2.

The name "Schonsee" is said to be derived from the
two words, "Schon" and "See" meaning "beautiful
water." This is the traditional meaning of the name
of the town of Schonsee in Lancaster.

(THE BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL, JULY 17, 1905, PAGE 1.)

MICHAEL SHINNICK, HIS FAMILY AND HIS DESCENDANTS

By WALTER LEE SHEPPARD, JR., B.Chem., M.S., of Philadelphia, Pa.

In the 18th century at least two families of the name of Shinnick came to Pennsylvania. It is not at this time known whether they were in any way related, since they have not, to the author's knowledge, been traced to their European sources.

On the early shipping lists we find a Conrad Schoenig came to Philadelphia on the *Pennsylvania*, September 11, 1732, from Rotterdam, and an Ulrich Schömig on the *St. Andrew*, October 2, 1741, also from Rotterdam. A record of the children of a Johann Casper Schmick, born 1720, died February 19, 1812, is also found.

In 1750 we find that a Joseph Gingrich, a Michael Gingrich, and a Peter Gingrich appear on the tax assessment lists for Lebanon, and to the return of 1758 the name of John Ginery is added. The return of 1759 shows Yost Gingry, Peter Gingry, and Michael Kingrey. John is not assessed.

The History of Lebanon goes into this family in greater detail, and has standardized on the spelling of Gingrich, which the descendants of this family—now numerous in York, Dauphin, Lancaster, and Lebanon Counties—use today. However, an examination of the manuscripts and records of the period indicates that the original spelling of the name was Schoeneck, or Shinnick. The German script may have been misread, or the family may have altered it themselves. The foregoing Michael Gingrich for instance signed his name Shinnick, but it appears in the tax records as Gingrich and Kingrey. In Lancaster County, however, the ancient spelling has been preserved in the name of a small town of 225 inhabitants (1930 census)—Schoeneck—in West Cocalico Township.

The name appears occasionally in other parts of the state—notably near Nazareth as the name of a church.

The family with which this article deals is that of a Johann Michael Schoeneck who came to Philadelphia, and whose children later changed the spelling to Shinnick. The family has remained very small, though there are still Shinnicks to be found in Ohio, Northern Maryland, and scattered through Kentucky and neighboring states.

* * * * *

In the fall of 1753, the ship *Eastern Branch*, "Capt. James Nevin, master, from Rotterdam, last from Portsmouth," arrived at the port of Philadelphia. The male passengers aboard took their Oath of Allegiance on October 3 of that year, before William Peters, esq., at the Philadelphia Court House.

Among this group were Johann Michael Schoeneck and Jos. Martin Egler. The families of these men are not mentioned, and we have no information to show whether or not anyone accompanied them.

Michael joined the St. Michael and Zion Lutheran Church of Philadelphia, and from his burial record we learn that he was born March 20, 1735, but not the place of his birth. The record gives his father's name as Georg. His mother and some of his brothers and sisters also came to America, but when is not known. His mother's burial record gives her name as Anna Sophia and her parents as Johann Martin Egler and wife Anna Barbara, and names a second husband, Paulgros (?) Fügner.

The next we hear of Michael is his discharge from the British Army, which we have in a very good state of preservation. The text of it reads as follows.

"By Captain James Marcus Prevost Commanding the First Battalion of His Majestys 60th; or ROYAL AMERICAN Regiment of Foot Whereof Sir Jeffery Amherst is Col^o: in Chief. These are to Certify that the Bearer hereof, Michael Jennick, born in Germany, Aged Twenty Eight years and Six Months, Black Complexion Black Hair Brown Eyes five Feet four Inches high, has Served Honestly and Faithfully for the Space of Eight years & Eight Months as a soldier in the said Battalion and in Captain Fuzers Company, And He is hereby Discharged after having received all his Cloathing, Pay, Arrears, and all Demands whatsoever, from the Time of his Inlistment, to this present Day of his Discharge, as appears by his Receipt on the back hereof. Given under my Hand and Seal at New York this third day of August, 1765."

On the back we read the following:

"I MICHAEL JENNICK do Acknowledge to have Received my Pay, Arrears of Pay, Cloathing, and all Demands whatever, from the Time of my Inlistment to the present Day of my Discharge, and I do hereby Aquit My Colonel, Captain, and every other Officer from any Dues, Debts or Demands Whatsoever, As Witness my hand this third Day of August 1765 as also I have received three weeks pay to carry me home.

Johan Michael Schöneck

Witness

Thomas Moss, Serjt."

Michael's signature is in German script and so he had apparently not yet learned to write or read English. But this is not astonishing when one discovers that his unit was Swiss, so that he would not be thrown much into the society of English speaking people.

Jeffrey Amherst had served in Europe through the war of the Austrian Succession and in the Seven Years War. In 1753

I Michael Jennrich do acknowledge to
have Received my Pay, Arrears of Pay, Nothing, and all
Demands whatever, from the time of my Indisment to
this present Day of my Discharge, and I do hereby
Quit My Colonel, Captain, and every other Officer
from any Due, Debt or Demands Whatsoever to
Witness my hand this 17th Day of August 1765
as also I have received three weeks pay
to carry me home
Witness.
Thomas M^r. J^r.

REVERSE OF SHINNICK DISCHARGE

Pitt selected him to coöperate with Prideaux in conquering Canada and made him a major-general.

When Amherst came to America, Michael had already joined the Royal American Regiment, so from this time on we can follow Michael's fortunes with the movements of his illustrious commander,—Lewisburg (July 27, 1758), Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and Montreal, ending the French and Indian Wars. Then came other Indian wars, including Pontiac's Conspiracy. In how many of these different engagements Michael took part we shall never know, but he must have seen service in a great many of them.

On receipt of his discharge, Michael returned to Philadelphia, where he married on June 3, 1766, Anna Helena Penz, a widow, probably relict of George Heinrich Penz. She died "in a hard confinement with a dead child, aged 39 years, 4 months, less 6 days," and was buried February 2, 1767. The record also states that she was born at "Thenerin from Darmbach in Canton Ottenwald."

Michael then married, on June 9, 1767, Anna Catherina, daughter of Johann Adam Holt and Maria Christina Knoeckel (or Knockelman). By this marriage Michael allied himself with one of the richest men in the German colony in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County.

Johann Adam Holt deserves a little of our attention. An early resident of the German colony at Oxford, he married October 15, 1745, Maria Christina, born March 31, 1720, daughter of David and Marie Knoeckel (also written Knockelman and Knockler) of Germantown. (In the birth record of Adam's son Johann Michael we find the notation "from Kokenhiller Mine" after Anna Catherine's name.) He apparently started his colonial life with very little, but the tax records at the time of the Revolution show that he had gained no small share of this world's goods, and in 1781 we find him taxed on a holding of 1408 acres.

He died in the winter of 1787-8 leaving a will dated September 7, 1785, and probated January 1, 1788, naming his wife, Maria Christina, his daughter "Catherine Schenick" and "Michael Kiefer (alias Cooper)" his grandson. His property was to belong to his wife during her lifetime, and after her death the income to go to Catherine. At her death the property was to be divided between his grandchildren, except that Michael Cooper was to have two shares.

His widow was long-lived, however, and survived his daughter, finally dying on September 11, 1808, at her home in Oxford, and was buried on the 13th. Her death record at the St. Michael and Zion Church gives her parentage, her birth and marriage dates, and states that she had 5 children, all dead, 10 grandchildren, and 28 great-grandchildren. Since Michael and

Catherine had 9 children, and Michael Cooper is named a grand-child in the will, three of her children must have died without issue.

About the Holt children we know only the following:

Anna Catherine, born August 22, 1746, married Michael Shinnick.

John Adam. A John Adam Holt "of Germantown" was buried November 7, 1778, aged 23 years, 3 months, 13 days, which places his birth at July 24 or 25, 1755. He may well have been Adam's son, but if so his birth date is probably in error. See Johann Michael.

Johann Michael, born March 28, baptised April 29, 1756. No more known of him.

A daughter, married a Kiefer or Cooper. Probably he was the Jacob Kiefer who was one of Adam's executors.

One other child, probably a daughter married to George Faulkrod or Frederick Schmitt, Adam's two other "Trusty Friends" and executors.

To return once more to Michael Shinnick, we find no record of him from this point on to the Revolution when we come across three items in the war records as follows:

"1st Philadelphia Battalion of Militia. List of Associates who have not joined their company. Bristol, December 19, 1776. . . . Capt. Keicher's Company . . . Michael Sheneck."

"Col. Nicola's City Guards. Capt. Jacob Bright's Co. City Guards for Northern District of Philadelphia, commanded by Major Lewis Nicola, 3 December 1776. Mustered 2nd time this 3rd day February, 1777. . . . Corporal Michael Sheneck"

"Return of the 5th Battalion (City of Philadelphia Militia) called into service July 1777. Capt. George Nice's Company. . . . John Miller served the tour of Michael Shineck, third class private. . . ."

From this we deduce that Michael's name was on the roster of three organizations, probably due to his having two places of residence. And we can not well blame him for preferring to serve in the unit in which he was a non-commissioned officer rather than in ones where he was only a private. Family tradition has it that Michael only saw service in the Revolution in drilling troops, and from the appearance of the record, this may well have been the case.

Passing on to the tax lists of Philadelphia we find the following records:

1774	Northern Liberties (East Part)		
	Michael Shineck (on assessor's list but not taxed)		
1779	Northern Liberties (West Part)		
	(assessor's tax) Michael Shinock		2.5.0
1780	Northern Liberties (West Part)		
	"For Michael Shenick's este" val.	1,600 tax	28.16.0
1780	Northern Liberties (West Part)		
	(supply tax) Michael Shinick		9

1780	Oxford Township (assessor's) Michael Shinnick val.	270 tax	6.5.8
1781	Oxford Township Michael Shennick	50 tax	.14.0
1781	Northern Liberties (West Part) Michael Shinnack's est.	200 tax	2.0.0
1782	Oxford Township Michael Shenicks	55 val.	.7.6
1783	Oxford Township Michael Shennick	— acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 3 sheep.	

Notice the high valuation of Michael's estate in Northern Liberties in 1780, and the high tax, not found in subsequent returns. Why this should be is not known, unless Michael was doing a real estate business or acting as an agent. This cannot be the return of another man of the same name for there were no other Michael Shinnicks in Philadelphia.

Michael was buried on November 22, 1787. His burial record gives his birth date and his father's name. His wife, Anna Catherina, survived him and finally was buried September 14, 1791. Her burial record gives her birth and marriage dates and says that she was the mother of "9 children of which 2 sons and 4 daughters are still alive."

Now let us turn to Michael's parents and brothers and sisters.

Michael's mother, Anna Sophia (Egler) (Schoeneck) Fügner, died of yellow fever in the great epidemic in 1795. She died on September 28, and was buried September 30. Her burial record contains all that is known at this time of Michael's antecedents. By it we know that her parents were Johann Martin and Anna Barbara Egler—perhaps the same man or a relation of the Jos. Martin Egler who came to Philadelphia on the *Eastern Branch* with Michael; we know she was born April 11, 1710; that her husband was Georg Schoeneck who undoubtedly died in Europe; that her second husband was Paulgros Fügner. (The reading of Fügner, the last name, is very clear, but the first name is open to doubt. It is badly written in ancient German script, and is faded.) The record goes on to state that she had 3 sons and 2 daughters by her first marriage, all of whom she had outlived, and that she married her second husband in 1754 (it does not say where). It mentions no children by her second marriage. It does not say when Georg Schoeneck died or where he lived. From other records we piece together the following list of children:

Johann Michael, born March 20, 1735.

Anna Barbara, married in Philadelphia March 5, 1761, Johannes Heinrich Bauer (while Michael was in army).

Johann Jacob. A Jacob appears in the census for Montgomery County in 1790, when his household included, besides himself, 4 white males under 16, 4 white females, and one slave. Montgomery County,

where Jacob lived, was once part of Philadelphia, and since Michael named his third child Johann Jacob it seems probable that this Jacob was his brother.

Of the other son and other daughter we have found no trace. Perhaps they died in Germany.

* * * * *

Of Michael's children we have the following record:

By his first wife, Anna Helena, Michael had one child, born dead, unnamed.

By his second wife, Anna Catherina, he had the following:

Johann Michael, born April or May 1768, buried September 19, 1769, aged 1 year, 5 months.

Maria Christina, born January 6, baptised January 21, 1770, married February 7, 1791, George Ludwig Benner. (They had anglicised their names to Mary and Lewis when they were sponsors for George Lewis, son of Jacob Shinnick.)

Johann Adam, born October 5, baptised October 27, 1771.

Elisabeth, born September 23, baptised October 17, 1773, married May 9, 1791, George Deitrich Lex.

Anna Catherina, born May 22, baptised June 4, 1775, died young.

Johann Jacob, born January 22, baptised February 2, 1777.

Sophia, born February 7, baptised February 27, 1780, married January 30, 1800, Jacob Lenz, as his second wife.

Anna Catherina, born July 4, baptised August 11, 1782, married Johann Müller.

Anna Barbara, born December 17, 1783, baptised January 4, 1784.

* * * * *

Johann Adam Shinnick, oldest surviving child of Michael, was born October 5, and baptised October 27, 1771. On May 4, 1794, he married Elisabeth Keppler. Elisabeth seems to have been remarkably young when she married Adam. Her mother, Maria Keppler, died on September 21, 1818, leaving a will in which she bequeathed her estate to her daughter, "Maria Elisabeth Shinneck, except \$100 which my son Jacob Lenz owes me and from which my funeral expenses are to be paid. The remainder to my children." (From which we conclude that Elisabeth was probably her only Keppler child and that her Lenz children were probably taken care of from her Lenz husband's estate.) Her executrix is Maria Elisabeth Shinneck. The will was signed April 5, 1810, and proved October 14, 1818.

The records show the marriage on July 15, 1778, of Anna Maria Lenz, widow, probably relict of Heinrich Lenz, and Johann Christopher Keppler. She was the mother, by her first marriage, of Jacob Lenz who married first on July 15, 1788, Lydia Kolb, widow of Dilman Kolb of Perkiomen who had died in 1785, and second on January 30, 1800, Sophia Shinnick, daughter of Michael. He had a daughter Sophia and perhaps other children.

FROM: THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, v.19,no.1,July,1942,
p.45, addenda to the Shinnick family.

p.85, add after the first paragraph. By a deed dated May 11, 1785, "Christopher Kopler and Anna Maria, his wife" sold to Bonaventure Dartois a part of a lot in Northern Liberties, purchased in 1784 from Susanna Budd and John Coburn, executors of the estate of Thomas Budd, deceased. The deed is a long one, citing the purchase of the year before, and method of payment is to be rental-purchase, to continue over the period of minority of Thomas Budd's children.

p.85, line 14, under George Ludwig, alter to read "married Aug. 10, 1823, at the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, a Mary Blake."

FROM: THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, v.10, no.1, July, 1961.
p.55, address to the National Library.

p.55, and after the first paragraph. By a deed dated
Aug. 11, 1785, "Christopher Rogers and Anne Marie, his
wife" sold to Jameson and Berjois a part of a lot in
Hartford, Connecticut, purchased in 1769 from James
Lusk and John Lusk, executors of the estate of Thomas
Lusk, deceased. The deed is a long one, citing the
particulars of the first sale, and making of payment in
to be paid in full, as appears over the period of
deed of James Lusk's children.

p.55, line 14, under George Rogers, after he read
"George Rogers, 10, 1811, at the first meeting of the
at Philadelphia, a Mary Blake."

Note that Maria Elizabeth Keppler was married to Johann Adam Shinnick only 16 years after her mother's second marriage. Early weddings were not uncommon in the German colony, but this is one of the youngest ones on record in Philadelphia. Her baptismal record is not found, nor is the death of her father recorded. Her own death date is not recorded, and we have no record of her after the administration of her mother's estate.

Johann Adam Shinnick died April 6, 1816, leaving four children.

Maria Christina born September 17, baptised October 31, 1795.

Maria Elisabeth born July 1, baptised August 12, 1798.

George Ludwig born March 1, baptised May 10, 1801; anglicised his name to George Lewis; married a Mary Blake, her family as yet unknown, born January 29, 1804, died November 6, 1875. He died in Philadelphia February 20, 1859, leaving a will in which he mentions his three sisters as living, but does not name them, and bequeaths to his wife and to his daughter and only child Elisabeth (born August 31, 1823) and his son-in-law Jesse Lee (who married Elisabeth on January 30, 1851).

Catherine born March 17, baptised September 27, 1803.

* * * * *

Johann Jacob Shinnick, fourth surviving child of Michael, born January 22, baptised February 2, 1777, married March 7, 1799, Elisabeth Knorr, daughter of Barnet and Hannah Knorr, and moved to Baltimore. The record of his family is chiefly derived from his family Bible and records now in the possession of his descendant, Mrs. F. Montgomery Storr, of Trenton. The Bible is German Lutheran, printed by "Johann Heinrich Philipp Schramm, 1764, at Tubingen, druckts und verlegts."

By Elisabeth, Jacob had the following children:

Catherina, born November 9, baptised December 25, 1799, at Philadelphia, died September 20, 1801, at Baltimore.

George Lewis born August 14, baptised October 7, 1801. Moved to Zanesville, Ohio, married June 15, 1843, Mary Millis, daughter of J. and E. Millis of Zanesville. Had 10 children, listed in the family record. With his brother William Michael he ran a tile factory at Zanesville, and his descendants still live there.

William born January 25, 1804, died young.

Susanna born August 2, baptised August 28, 1806, died March 14, 1808.

Elisabeth Knorr Shinnick died June 25, 1807, and Jacob married second on August 11, 1808, Hannah Divers, born October 25, 1790, daughter of John and Delinda Divers of Baltimore. They had the following children:

John Divers born July 1, 1809.

Jacob Adam Holt born March 25, 1811.

James Madison born May 6, 1814.

Harriet Ann born May 13, 1815.

William Michael born February 4, 1817. Went to Zanesville with his brother George, married, but left no issue.

Catherine Burton born January 31, 1819, died January 22, 1820.

A child, unnamed, born January 7, 1821, died same day.

A stillborn child born August 24, 1822.

Hannah Divers Shinnick died August 26, 1822, "at half past 4 o'clock" of a fever resulting from her last confinement. Jacob married third Barbara Bowser, widow of Joseph Bowser and daughter of Henry and Barbara Lammatt. He died at Manchester, Carroll County, Md., on July 23, 1842, aged 65 years and 7 months.

Note: The author is indebted for records and assistance to Mrs. F. Montgomery Storr, of Passaic, in whose possession is the original discharge of Michael Shinnick, and all existing records of the Jacob Shinnick branch. Michael's arrival in Philadelphia appears in Strassburger. His Revolutionary War service records appear in Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Vol. 1, pages 12, 244, 583, and Series 2, Vol. 13, pages 568, 574. Tax records from Pennsylvania Archives. Other records from manuscript church records of the St. Michael and Zion Lutheran Church of Philadelphia.

JOHN PORTER OF WINDSOR, CONN., AND HIS PARENTS

By JOHN INSLEY CODDINGTON, A.M., of Olivet, Michigan.

In the *AMERICAN GENEALOGIST*, vol. 16 (1939-1940), pp. 49-53, there appeared a most interesting article by Miss Winifred Lovering Holman, entitled *John Porter of Windsor*. The present writer was able to make some small additions and corrections to this article in the same volume, p. 122; and it is now possible to add still further bits of information concerning the English background of John Porter of Windsor.

John Porter, the immigrant ancestor of the Porter family of Windsor, was baptized at Holy Cross Church, Felsted, co. Essex, 21 June 1594, the son of John Porter. The senior John Porter, father of the immigrant, left a will, in which he described himself as "of Felsted, co Essex, yeoman." This will, dated 30 May 1623, was proved in the Commissary Court of London, Essex and Herts 26 Nov. 1625. In this will, the testator mentioned his wife Sybil (executrix), and children Francis, Thomas, John, William, and Rose, wife of ——— Wentford (Underwood?).*

* Abstracts of the wills of John Porter of Felsted, co. Essex, and of his son Francis, in the Banks Mss., folio MR, p. 501, Rare Book Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The eldest son Francis Porter (brother of the immigrant John) died in May, 1635, leaving a will, in which he is called "of Felsted." The will was dated 8 May 1635, and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Middlesex, Essex and Herts 26 May 1635. The testator mentioned a wife Joan (executrix), a son Francis (under 20), and brothers Thomas, John and William, all of Felsted.

From: THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 710, No. 1, 1st St.,
N.Y.C., Address for the National Society.

From: Mr. J. E. Underhill, 1st St.,
N.Y.C., Address for the National Society.

From: THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, v.19,no.1,July,1942,
p.46, addenda to the Shinnick family.

Page 86, line 2, under William Michael, alter to read,
"married Mathilde McBride, but left no issue."

Through the kindness of Mrs. K. Blomfield, Secretary of the Society of Genealogists at London, a search was made through Boyd's Index of Essex Marriages for the appropriate period, and the following marriages of men named John Porter were discovered:

- 1580 John Porter and Joan Draper at Feering.
- 1586 John Porter and Agnes Hagley at South Weald.
- 1587 John Porter and Sible Vessey at Little Baddow.
- 1592 John Porter and Susan Saward at North Benfleet and at Wickford.

By quoting the will of Thomas Brett of Terling, co. Essex, Miss Holman had already drawn our attention to the fact that the Porters of Felsted had connections with the parish of Little Baddow. Moreover, the name "Sible" was identical with Sybil, the name of the wife and executrix of the senior John Porter of Felsted. It seems certain, therefore, that the parents of John Porter, the immigrant to Windsor, were John Porter and Sybil or Sible Vessey.

Through the kindness of Miss Lilian J. Redstone of Woodbridge, co. Suffolk, a certificate was obtained from the Rev. Jesse Berridge, Rector of St. Mary the Virgin, Little Baddow. The certificate states that:

- 1587 John Porter and Sible Vessey the daughter of Thomas Vessey of Little Baddow were married ye xii daye of September.

Mr. Berridge states that he wrote an article entitled "Little Baddow in the Seventeenth Century," printed in the *Essex Review* in 1934, in which the Vessey family is mentioned "in a rather odd and not quite reputable connection." So descendants of John Porter who have access to files of the *Essex Review* may delight themselves with ancestral scandal.

PRENCE FREEMAN OF EAST HAMPTON, CONNECTICUT

Compiled by HOMER WORTHINGTON BRAINARD, A.B., of Amherst, Mass.

The British novelist, John Galsworthy, had a beautiful home in the parish of Pulborough, county Sussex, some forty-five miles southwest of London. It is a far cry from the present busy village of East Hampton, Connecticut, in the twentieth century, to the English Pulborough of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Yet there is a connection, of a sort, for the ancestors of Prence Freeman of East Hampton can be traced back generation by generation to the English parish.

EDMUND FREEMAN, born about 1570; buried in Pulborough church June 6, 1623; married (date not found) Alice Coles, bapt. (date not found); buried at Reigate, county Surrey, Feb. 14, 1651/2; sister of George Coles of Amberley, county Sussex.

Edmund Freeman appears to have been a well-to-do yeoman of Pulborough. His will, dated 30 May, 1623. To be buried in Pulborough church; to my wife, £200 and benefit of copyhold wherein I dwell and thirds of my lands for life, etc.; to my daughter Alice Beauchamp, £50; to my son John Freeman, three tenements in Pulborough now in occupation of the widow Sommers, Wepham and named Fouks in fee, also £100; to my youngest daughter Elizabeth, £300; to my seven grandchildren, viz.: my sons and daughters children, £20 apiece; to my sister Harte, £5; to kindred, 20/ apiece; to the poor of the parish £5; to servants and others; to George Coles my wives brother, £5. Edmund Freeman and William Freeman, my two eldest sons, to be my executors; rest of goods and lands to my executors; to Ligh church at Chichester, 6d. Nicholas Bell of Arundel and George Coles of Amberley to be overseers and to have £5. My wife to have benefit of the lease for her life of the "brookes." Testator made his mark; administration to the executors, June 18, 1623. (P. C. C., Swann 59.)

The will of Alice Freeman of Rigate, co. Surrey, widow, dated Nov. 13, 1650. To my son Edmond Freeman and his wife, £4; to my son William Freeman, £3; to my sons Edmond and William Freeman, my house in Pulborough, bedstead, etc.; to my son John Cuddington and Elizabeth his wife, 40/ apiece; to my daughter Elizabeth Cuddington, the use of all the goods she hath of mine for life, and then to Alice Cuddington and Elizabeth Cuddington her daughters; to my grandchildren George, Richard and Edmond Beauchamp, 40/ apiece; to my grandchildren Alice Dogett, Mary Woolsley and Elizabeth Beauchamp and to Sarah Beauchamp and Alice Beauchamp her daughters, 40/ apiece; to my son William Freeman's children that he had by his last (late?) wife, the beds their mother fetched out of my house in Pulborough; to William Fisher, 20/; to the poor of Pulborough p'sh, £3; to poor of Rygate p'sh, 40/. Rest of my goods to John Beauchamp of Rygate, Surrey, esq., and Alice his wife, and they to be executors. (Testatrix made her mark.) Proved 5 Mar. 1651/2 by John Beauchamp, one of the executors; power reserved to Alice Beauchamp, the other executor. (Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Bowyer 56.)

Children: Edmund, bapt. July 25, 1596, m. Bennett Hodsoll, second Mrs. Elizabeth Perry; William, bapt. 1598?, m. Christian Hodsoll, second Mrs. Jane Gratwick; Alice, bapt. at Pulborough April 15, 1601, m. John Beauchamp; Eleanor, bapt. Aug. 25, 1603 at Pulborough, buried there April 7, 1618; John, bapt.

Jan. 24, 1606/7, at Pulborough, was there in 1623, probably emigrated to Sudbury in New England; Elizabeth, bapt. Aug. 27, 1609 at Pulborough, m. John Cuddington.

EDMUND FREEMAN (*Edmund*), bapt. at Pulborough, Sussex, July 25, 1596; died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, between June 21, 1682, the date of his will, and Nov. 2, 1682, the date of probate¹; married first at Cowfold, Sussex, June 16, 1617, Bennett Hodsoll, bapt. about 1598; buried at Pulborough April 12, 1630; daughter of John Hodsoll of Cowfold, Sussex; married second in England, date unknown, Elizabeth Perry, widow, born about 1601; died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, Feb. 14, 1675/6, aged 76.

John Hodsoll, father of Edmund Freeman's wife Bennett, died between Aug. 1, 1617, the date of his will, and Nov. 16, 1617, the date of probate. The testator names Faith Hodsoll, my beloved wife; my son-in law William Scales and Elizabeth his wife, my daughter; my daughter Bennett Freeman, wife of Edmond Freeman; Katharine Hodsoll and Christian Hodsoll, my daughters; my sister Joan Whitacre; my brother-in-law Richard Moorer; Faith Bacon, my wife's daughter; my son John Hodsoll; my nephew John Hodsoll, son of my late brother Robert Hodsoll; to his son John Hodsoll he bequeaths a farm called Bakers, in the parish of Stansted in Kent, "sometime the lands of my father John Hodsoll, deceased, and which to me descended after the decease of my late brother Henry Hodsoll, and also all those my lands and tenements in the parish of Stansted, Kent, which I lately purchased of Mr. Broughton, merchant taylor." My brother John Gratwick to be executor.²

The name Hodsoll, altered to Hadsel, Hatsel and Hatsil, has been used as a given name among descendants of Edmund Freeman, almost to the present day.

Edmund Freeman seems to have had some education, for he wrote a fair hand; a letter of his preserved in facsimile,³ shows care and perhaps business training. It is probable that by his marriage he rose somewhat in the social scale and bettered his prospects.

About two years after his marriage, Edmund Freeman appears to have removed from Pulborough to Billingshurst, a parish about six miles northeast, on the highroad to Dorking, Reigate, Croydon and London. This is inferred from the fact that his younger children were baptized at Billingshurst. In 1633 he brought suit in Chancery as guardian on behalf of the rights of his children against William Hodsoll and Elizabeth his wife, John Gratwick, William Freeman and others, relatives of his deceased wife. Depositions in the case were taken Jan. 13,

¹ *Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. iv, pt. 2, p. 5.

² *Jewetts Reliquary*, vol. xix, pp. 163-4.

³ *Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation*, ed. W. C. Ford, vol. ii, p. 336.

1633/4. John Draper deposed that he knew all the complainants and swears that he hath taken out of the register book of Billingshurst the dates of baptism of the children of Edmund and Bennett Freeman, viz. of Edmond, Bennett (who is lately deceased), Elizabeth and John. Of Alice, another child, he says the date is defaced in the parchment, but that she is of the age of sixteen years or thereabouts, "for as this deponent conceiveth shee is older than her brother Edmund by two years or thereabouts."⁴

"He knows Edmond Freeman th' elder to have lands at Pulborough to the yearly value of 50 pounds, yf the same were in his present possession, but saith one Wexham, an old man of th' age of three score and ten years hath fifteen pounds per annum thereof during his life: and saith that the sd Edmond Freeman has copyhold lands at Billingshurst worth 80 pounds per annum, which he holds by copy of Court Roll for the term of his life and that of one of his children; that he is a man of good credit and estimation amongst his neighbors and soe hath been reported for divers yeares past, and hath divers goods, plate, chattels and household stuffs."

About fifteen months after the date of this deposition, and perhaps in consequence of the outcome of this suit, Edmund Freeman decided to convey himself and family to remain and inhabit in New England. This was a serious step, involving the breaking of the ties of friendship and kindred, the sale of property, often at a loss. We do not know that there was any religious motive in his emigration, as there is no proof that Edmund Freeman was a Puritan. It is said that he was sent over by his brother-in-law, John Beauchamp, to look after his interests in the Plymouth Colony. It is true that in 1635 the financial matters of the Colony were in a disturbed state, owing to duplicity of Allerton and the exorbitant demands of the seven London Adventurers, of whom Beauchamp was one. It is also true that in 1645 Freeman is called an attorney of Beauchamp, to look after his interests.

The ship *Abigail* of London, Capt. Richard Hackwell, Master, was enrolling passengers for New England from June 4 to July 24, 1635. On July 1, 1635, the Freeman family, consisting of Edward Freeman, husband, 34, Elizabeth Freeman, wife, 35, Edmond Freeman, 15, John Freeman, 8, Elizabeth Freeman, 12, and Alice Freeman, 17, was enrolled.⁵ The ages of the children coincide so closely with the date of their baptisms in the Billingshurst register as children of Edmund Freeman and Bennett his wife, that it is certain that the family has been correctly identified. The difficulty is in the name of the father as Edward, aged

⁴ Chancery Depositions, Eliz. and Car. I. F. 14-17. First printed in *Boston Transcript*, Note 2446, by B. E. M. O.

⁵ John Camden Hutton's *Original Lists of Emigrants*, London, 1874, p. 98.

34. Dr. Banks⁶ changes the name of the father to Edmond, but the name of the son aged 15, to Edward, leaving the father's age as 34. This seems arbitrary, unless the Custom House records actually read that way. These records are copies, all in one handwriting, of originals made at the time of enrolling passengers. There is thus plenty of room for errors. The confusion of the similar names Edmond and Edward and the confusion of the numerals 4 and 9 would be quite possible, for these numerals look alike in records of much later date. There we must leave the matter.

The ship *Abigail* sailed from Plymouth, England, about August 1, 1635, and arrived at Boston Oct. 8, 1635, having been on the ocean ten weeks. Two hundred and twenty persons were aboard, some of them distinguished persons, and many cattle. Smallpox developed during the voyage, but whether it claimed any lives we are not told.

Edmund Freeman and family settled first at Lynn in the Bay Colony, but in 1637 they were among the group who settled at Sandwich in the Plymouth Colony. There may be significance in this removal, but it is idle to speculate. At Sandwich he was respected, and although a member of the Sandwich church, one of the most bigoted in the Colony, he was fair and tolerant. He was Assistant for three years. In old age he selected a spot on his own land where he wished to be buried. He chose a stone shaped like a pillion to mark the grave of his wife and another shaped like a saddle for his own, enjoining his sons to see that the stones were duly placed. This was done and the stones are still there, protected from injury by a surrounding wall.

In the autumn of 1641, the eight trustees of the Plymouth public debt and guardians of her trade for the payment thereof, called in John Atwood and William Collier and "some other friends on both sides, and *Mr. Free-man brother in law to Mr. Beauchamp.*" These drew up an inventory of all things which were assets of the trading group, amounting to about £1400, and proceeded to draw up Articles of agreement between the three Londoners and themselves to conclude the long and tiresome business. Dated Oct. 15, 1641. The document was witnessed by Edmond Freeman, William Paddy and others.⁷ Is this the foundation of the statement that Mr. Freeman was attorney for Beauchamp in 1641 or 1645?

A letter of Edmond Freeman:⁸

Sr these may pleas your worship to understand that I have appointed my son William Paddy to receve of you for the Corne

⁶ C. E. Banks, *Planters of the Commonwealth*, 1930, pp. 163-4.

⁷ Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation*, ii, pp. 296-300.

⁸ *Ibid.* ii, p. 336, where is also a letter of Mr. Andrews to Mr. Edmond Freeman, brother in law to Mr. Beauchamp.

which I was to have of the last yeare. I desire you would satisfy to him for so much as I paid for yt long sins, which is I think 11 li 13s 4d. ther was A cow appointed by Mr Andrews for Mr Williams of providens. I desire you would be pleased to send me word whether you have any or noe or mony to buy for him; I have directiones from him to that effect that Mr Williams may have a Cow to keepe her for haulfe the calves I the rather make bold to entreat your answer because Mr. Williams hath sent to me often tymes abought yt. With my salutations to you in the lord & to all those that seeke the Lord with you, I take Leave your worshipes to use Edmond freeman & pr.

Last moneth 25th day 1645 (Feb. 25, 1646?).

Children: Alice, bapt. April 4, 1619 at Pulborough, came to New England in 1635, m. Nov. 24, 1639, William Paddy of Plymouth and had issue; Edmund, bapt. Nov. 26, 1620 at Billingshurst, married first Rebecca Prence and second Margaret Perry; Bennett, bapt. Jan. 20, 1621/2 at Billingshurst, buried in 1633; Elizabeth, bapt. April 11, 1624 at Billingshurst, m. Lieut. John Ellis; John, bapt. Jan. 28, 1626/7 at Billingshurst, m. Mercy Prence; Nathaniel, bapt. Sept. 2, 1629 at Billingshurst, buried there Sept. 12, 1629. Two others, Mary and Margaret, have been given as children of Edmund Freeman and they were certainly members of his household in Sandwich. They were probably daughters of Elizabeth, second wife of Edmund Freeman by her former husband Perry? No proof has been found that such was his name. Mary m. 1653 Edward Perry and Margaret married Edmund Freeman, third, as his second wife, after the death of Rebecca Prence who lived but a short time after marriage.

WILLIAM FREEMAN (*Edmund*), born about 1598; buried Sept. 16, 1666; married Christian Hodsoll, born about 1600; living in 1628, but deceased before Nov. 13, 1650; daughter of John and Faith (Gratwick?) Hodsoll. William probably married a second time.

William Freeman was a captain in the Parliamentary army. Names of his children, mentioned in the will of Mrs. Alice (Freeman) Beauchamp, not given.

ALICE FREEMAN (*Edmund*), bapt. at Pulborough, Sussex, April 15, 1601; buried at Reigate, Surrey, probably in February, 1651/2; married Dec. 27, 1615, John Beauchamp, son of Thomas and Dorothy (Clarke) Beauchamp of Cosgrove, county Northampton.

John Beauchamp, merchant and Salter of London, member of the Livery Company of "Dry-salters" first appears as one of the seventy Merchant Adventurers who invested sums, some large, some small, to finance the Plantation of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1619-1620. Governor Bradford wrote under the year

1622: "Now in a manner their provisions were wholly spent and they looked hard for supply but none came. But about the end of May they spied a boat at sea, which at first they thought had beene some French-man; but it proved a shalop which came from a ship which Mr. Weston and another had set out a fishing, at a place called Damarins-cove, 40 leagues to the eastward of them." The ship was the *Sparrow*, which Weston and Beauchamp had bought and dispatched on their own private venture. The shalop "brought 7 passengers and some letters; but no vitails, nor any hope of any."⁹ These interlopers or "particulars" of whom there were many, were a detriment to the regular Plantations. Five years later Allerton was sent to England and a "Compostion" was signed by forty-two remaining Adventurers and eight men, including Bradford and seven others of the principal men of Plymouth, shouldered the entire public debt of the Colony, in which they were joined by four London Adventurers, James Sherley, John Beauchamp, Richard Andrews and Timothy Hatherly. The story of how, despite the duplicity of Allerton and the smooth-tongued rascality of Sherley, who long refused accounting and even to receipt for the large quantity of beaver and other furs which had been sent, is too long to relate here. Finally, in 1642, the Londoners offered terms. They offered to settle if Sherley were paid £150, Andrews £500 and Beauchamp £400.

Andrews charged the other two with defrauding Plymouth and urged that nothing be given until they should exhibit their accounts; he believed nothing was due Sherley and not more than £150 to Beauchamp. He returned his land to the Colony and gave his claim of £500 to Massachusetts, which very promptly exacted the last penny from Plymouth. Andrews was at once paid and so was Sherley. The latter parted from Plymouth with pleasant words and promises of future service; he told them that Andrews was honest, but he did not believe Beauchamp entitled to £100, if anything.¹⁰

A letter of Beauchamp's reproduced in facsimile with his signature, although worded in tones of politeness, shows that he was a hard and exacting business man. Another letter of his to William Paddy of Plymouth, dated July 20, 1649, mentions "brother Coddington."¹¹ He has been identified by Ford with William Coddington, governor of Rhode Island. However, the will of Mrs. Alice Freeman of Reigate, widow of Edmond Freeman, senior, mentions "my son John Cuddington," and presumably he was the "brother" mentioned in the letter.

Children: John, Thomas, Alice, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Edmund, Richard.¹² From the will of Alice (Freeman) Beau-

⁹ Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation*, ed. W. C. Ford, vol. i, p. 256.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. ii, pp. 330-341.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 296n.

¹² *Visitation of London, 1633-35* (Harleian Society).

champ we learn that Alice Beauchamp m. ——— Dogett, Mary m. ——— Woolsley, and Elizabeth probably m. a Beauchamp and had daughters Alice and Sarah Beauchamp. By a writer in the *Boston Transcript*, Genealogical Department, we learn that Edmund Beauchamp, son of John and Alice, emigrated to Maryland before 1650, where he died in 1690 in Somerset county. When this county was formed in 1660, he was the first clerk and keeper of the seal, an office which he held for twenty-six years, until his death.

JOHN FREEMAN (*Edmund*), bapt. at Pulborough, Sussex, Jan. 24, 1606/7; died perhaps in 1648; married in England, Elizabeth ———, who is probably the Elizabeth Freeman of Sudbury who married Nov. 13, 1649, Josiah Haine or Haynes.

John Freeman was of Pulborough in 1623 and is believed to be the John Freeman who emigrated to Sudbury in New England and an original proprietor of Sudbury in 1639.

Children recorded in Sudbury: Joseph, b. March 29, 1645; James, b. June 10, 1647, d. June 18, 1647; Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1648, m. July 6, 1670, Thomas Gates.

JOSEPH FREEMAN (*John, Edmund*), born in Sudbury, Mass., March 29, 1645; died at time and place unknown; married at Sudbury May 6, 1680, Dorothy, probably daughter of John Haynes. He was freeman in 1678.

Children: Joseph, b. March 16, 1680/1, d. young; Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1684; Dorothy, b. Aug. 4, 1687; and perhaps others.

Sudbury Vital Records, pp. 46, 196, 304. Savage, *Gen. Dict. N. E.*, vol. ii, p. 204.

JOHN FREEMAN (*Edmund, Edmund*), bapt. at Billingshurst, Sussex, Jan. 28, 1626/7; died at Eastham, Mass., Oct. 28, 1719, in 98th year according to gravestone, but really in 93rd year; married Feb. 13, 1649/50, Mercy Prence, born about 1631; died in Eastham, Sept. 28, 1711, aged 80 years; daughter of Governor Thomas and Patience (Brewster) Prence and granddaughter of Elder William Brewster.

John Freeman settled in Eastham and became prominent there; was ensign, lieutenant, captain and major of militia; Deputy to the General Court, Assistant, selectman and deacon of the Eastham church. "There were few men in the colony in his day who bore a better reputation than Major John Freeman. He was upright and impartial in all his acts while a public servant and correct in his religious walk."¹³ The gravestones of John and Mercy may be seen in a small burial place on the east side of the road leading north from Orleans to the present Eastham,

¹³ Amos Otis, *Barnstable Families*, ed. Swift, vol. i, p. 385.

which is but a portion of the ancient town. They are of slate and very small. The inscription on Mercy's stone is surrounded by a line forming a heart.

Children: John, b. Feb. 2, 1650/1, d. young; John, b. Sept. 1652?, d. July 21, 1721, m. Sarah Myrick, second Mercy Watson of Plymouth; Thomas, b. Sept. 1653, m. Rebecca Sparrow; Edmund, b. June, 1657, d. Dec. 10, 1718; Mercy, b. July, 1659, d. June 19, 1737, m. Dec. 1679, Samuel Knowles; William, b. 1663, d. 1687, m. Lydia Sparrow; Patience, b. ———, m. Jan. 31, 1682, Lieut. Samuel Paine; Prence, b. Feb. 3, 1665, d. young; Hannah, b. ———, d. Feb. 15, 1743, m. John Mayo; Nathaniel, b. March 20, 1669, d. Jan. 4, 1760, m. Mary ———; Bennett, b. Mar. 7, 1670/1, m. March 14, 1689/90, John Paine, b. March 7, 1671, d. May 13, 1716.

THOMAS FREEMAN (*John, Edmund, Edmund*), born in Eastham, Mass., Sept. 1653; died in North Harwich, now Brewster, Feb. 9, 1715/6; married Dec. 31, 1673, Rebecca Sparrow, born Oct. 30, 1655; died Feb. 7, 1740; daughter of Capt. Jonathan and Rebecca (Bangs) Sparrow of Eastham.

In 1665 Josiah Cooke of Eastham had permission to purchase land of the Indians, a large tract, some of which he conveyed to Major John Freeman in 1669, who in turn later conveyed it to his son Thomas Freeman. This became one of the centers of what became the town of Harwich. Thomas Freeman settled in the northern part of Harwich, now Brewster, on some of his father's land, near the meeting house, on or near the spot where dwelt the late Elijah Cobb. He became prominent in the settlement, one of the eight founders of the church Oct. 16, 1700, and its first deacon, also selectman, town clerk and coroner. He and his wife were buried in the old cemetery, a short distance north of the present meeting house in Brewster, where their gravestones may be seen.¹⁴

Children: Mercy, b. Oct. 1674, d. Aug. 30, 1747, m. Paul Sears of Yarmouth; Thomas, b. Oct. 11, 1676, d. March 22, 1716/7, m. Aug. 2, 1705, Bathsheba Mayo, second, Oct. 17, 1707, Mary Smith; Jonathan, b. Nov. 11, 1678, d. April 27, 1714, m. Mercy Bradford; Edmund, b. Oct. 12, 1680, d. March 10, 1745/6, m. Phebe Watson of Plymouth; Joseph, b. Feb. 10, 1682, m. Lydia Thatcher of Yarmouth, second, Mary widow of Nathaniel Freeman, son of Major John Freeman; Joshua, b. March 7, 1684; Hannah, b. Sept. 28, 1687, d. young; Prence, b. Jan. 3, 1689/90, m. Mary Doane; Hatsel, b. March 27, 1691, d. May 23, 1773, m. Abigail Hallett of Yarmouth; Rebecca, b. April 21, 1694.

¹⁴ See *History of Harwich*, edited from the papers of the late Josiah Paine, Rutland, Vt., 1937.

JOHN² EMERY'S WIFE

By CLARENCE ALMON TORREY, PH.B., of Dorchester, Mass.

In the Genealogical Records of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery (1890), compiled by Rev. Rufus Emery, with the assistance of the Emery Genealogical Committee, it is stated that John² Emery married Oct. 2, 1648, Mary Webster, daughter of John and Mary (Shatswell) Webster, and that John¹ Emery married second, Oct. 29, 1650, Mary (Shatswell) Webster, widow of John Webster. Evidence will be offered that John² Emery did not marry Mary² Webster and that his father's second marriage probably took place Oct. 29, 1647.

David W. Hoyt's account of the early history of the Emery family in his *Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts*, is in agreement with the Emery Genealogy concerning the above mentioned marriages (see pages 152-3, 342-3). After his account was published he became convinced that the dates were wrong, as appears from his statement on page 862, as follows:

The question has been raised whether the dates of the m. of (2) JOHN¹ EMERY and (6) JOHN EMERY are correct, or should be exchanged. Ip. V. R. have no such record. The *original* Nb. rec. reads: "John Emery m. Mary Webster, Oct. ———." The date just before is 1648, the one just after is 1651. The Nb. *town copy* inserts "wid. John of Ip." and "29, 1650." It looks as if the two dates; "Oct. 29, 1650," and "Oct. 2, 1648," are different interpretations of the one original: "Oct. ———." The age of (6) JOHN and the date of his first child, render 1650 or '51 a more probable date for his mar. 1648 is a more probable date for (2) JOHN¹.

It seems necessary to try to account for the various readings, at different periods, of the original Emery-Webster marriage record. The town copy of the marriage record is supposed to have been made by Henry Short, Newbury town clerk for over twenty years, beginning in 1686. We know that the ink used in making some early records has faded so that the records are now read with difficulty, if at all. It is believed that the date of the marriage in the original record when Henry Short served as town clerk was Oct. 29, —; that in the course of time the 9 faded so that when the material for the Emery Genealogy was gathered, many years ago, the date appeared to be Oct. 2, —; that afterward the 2 faded so that by 1911, when the Newbury vital records were published, the date appeared to be Oct. —.

Henry Short, the town clerk, was born in Newbury, March 11, 1651/2. Undoubtedly, he was well acquainted with the Emery, Webster and related families. Evidently, he knew that John¹ Emery's second wife was the widow Webster and we feel certain that he knew the family to which John² Emery's wife belonged.

However, he would not have personal knowledge of the day of the month in which the Emery-Webster marriage took place, for it occurred before he was born, unless duly informed by some one, presumably an Emery or a Webster.

That he did not consult any one seems clear from the year he assigned to the marriage, viz. 1650. In October, 1650, John¹ Emery and his second wife, had a daughter Ebenezer, born Sept. 14, or 16, 1648, hence over two years of age, at the supposed marriage date. If both dates are correct there would have been court proceedings against John¹ Emery and his wife. It seems evident that the actual date of the marriage was probably Oct. 29, 1647 and that Henry Short erroneously entered the year as 1650 because the previous entry was 1648 and the following one 1651. John Webster died before Sept. 29, 1646, when his widow Mary swore to the inventory of his estate. She was mentioned as his widow Nov. 4, 1646. There is circumstantial evidence that John¹ Emery was a widower in 1646. The marriage must have taken place after Nov. 4, 1646 and on Oct. 29, in some year before 1648, as their daughter was born in Sept. 1648, hence Oct. 29, 1647, if the month and day of the month were correctly entered.

By her first husband, John Webster, Mary Shatswell had four sons and four daughters, including a daughter Mary. The daughters are all mentioned in her will, April 1, 1693, except Mary. She also mentioned her daughter Ebenezer,* who was by her second husband, John¹ Emery.

John² Emery's wife Mary was living in 1693, when his step-mother, Mary Emery, made her will. As the widow did not mention her daughter Mary, or any heirs of Mary, she died, presumably, unmarried, or if she married and had issue her children died young.

As previously stated the Emery Genealogy claims that John² Emery married Mary² Webster, Oct. 2, 1648. We have accounted for the fact that the date of the original Emery-Webster marriage record became, successively, Oct. 29, Oct. 2, and, finally Oct. —. It seems evident that the compiler of the Emery Genealogy, or a member of the Emery Genealogical Committee, thought that he had found another Emery-Webster marriage and that it referred to John² Emery. For some unknown reason the year 1648 was added.

It should now be perfectly clear that only one early Emery-Webster marriage was recorded, of which we have the original record, in part, and the original record as copied by Henry Short, with his additions.

There is, then, no authentic record that John² Emery married Mary Webster, Oct. 2, 1648, the supposed marriage record being a modern record, based on a misinterpretation of the original

* She is erroneously assigned to John Emery's first wife in the Emery Genealogy.

records. We have noted the fact that Mary² Webster is not mentioned in her mother's will. Unless there is evidence from other sources of information that John² Emery married his step-sister, this claim must be definitely and permanently abandoned.

Perhaps some one, in spite of the evidence here given, may try to insist that the marriage, Oct. 29, 1650, was, in reality, the marriage of John² Emery and Mary² Webster and that Henry Short was in error in assigning the record to widower John¹ Emery and widow Mary Webster. The record does not apply to the young couple as they were married by Oct. 10, 1650, when they deposed in a court case (Essex County Court Records, 1-220). Moreover, if there were two early Emery-Webster marriages, say between 1647 and 1650, inclusive, Henry Short would have found it necessary to make inquiry as to which marriage the original Newbury record referred. We have presented conclusive evidence that he did not make any inquiry. As he undoubtedly knew the maiden name of John² Emery's wife, the fact that he made no inquiry proves that her maiden name was not Webster.

The Emery Genealogy states that Mary, first wife of John Emery, died in Newbury, April, 1649. This record does not appear in Newbury vital records. We have seen evidence that John¹ Emery's second wife had a daughter Ebenezer, born, according to Newbury records, Sept. 14, or 16, 1648. If Ebenezer was born in Sept. 1648, the date of the first wife's death is incorrect. No evidence in early records has been found that her baptismal name was Mary.

Capt. Walter Goodwin Davis in his account of *The Ancestry of Sarah Miller* (page 23), suggests that John¹ Emery may have married Alice Grantam, June 26, 1620, at Whiteparish, Wiltshire, England. Whiteparish is about eight miles from Romsey, Hampshire, England, where John¹ Emery resided before he came to New England. He had a daughter Alice, who may have been his oldest child, and if so, born about 1622. There is no record of her baptism at Romsey. Perhaps her mother went to her old home in Whiteparish before her first child was born and had her child baptized there.

In Capt. Davis's publication, above mentioned, he gives the baptism of John Emery, the immigrant, March 29, 1599,* and Anthony, his brother, Aug. 29, 1601. Their father's name was John. Possibly John, the father, may have been a son of John Emerye and Alce Banet, who were married May 10, 1565, at St. Bartholomew, Hyde, Winchester, Hampshire, England. (Phillimore's Hampshire Parish Registers, Marriages, 16-136.) Winchester is a few miles northeast of Romsey. One John Emery, possibly the groom of 1565, was buried June 16, 1594, at Romsey. The records of St. Bartholomew, Hyde, Winchester,

* The date Nov. 29, 1599, which has also appeared in print, is erroneous.

have not been searched for Emery baptisms and burials, as the present time is unfavorable for genealogical investigations in England, due to war conditions.

Persons interested in the history of the John¹ Emery branch of the family will find much better accounts of the early history in the publications mentioned below than in the Emery Genealogy:

- (1) The Ancestry of Sarah Miller, by Capt. Walter Goodwin Davis;
- (2) The Pillsbury Ancestry, by Mary Lovering Holman.

A NOTE ON THE OSGOOD FAMILY OF HAMPSHIRE, WILTSHIRE AND NEW ENGLAND

By JOHN INSLEY CODDINGTON, A.M., of Olivet, Michigan.

The late Osgood Field wrote "A Contribution to the History of the Family of Osgood," printed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 20 (1866), pp. 22-28. His observations on the English origins of the New England Osgoods were elaborated by Eben Putnam in the *Genealogy of the Descendants of John, Christopher and William Osgood* (Salem, Mass., 1894), pp. 1-5. The views of these two men were supported by Henry F. Waters, who, in his *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, vol. 1, p. 518, gave an abstract of the will of William Spencer of Cheriton, which contained much information relative to the Osgoods. Mrs. Mary Lovering Holman has covered the same ground with lucid clarity in *The Pillsbury Ancestry*, pp. 1067-1072.

All these eminent genealogists agree about John Osgood, yeoman, who was born (according to his own statement in his will) on 23 July 1595, and who settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1638, was one of the original settlers of Hampton, N. H., and later removed to Andover, Mass., where he died in 1651. They agree that he came from Wherwell, co. Wilts, and presumably he was born in that parish. It seems that John Osgood was a son of Robert Osgood, yeoman, of Cottingworth in the parish of Wherwell, whose will was dated 25 Aug. 1630, and proved in the Consistory Court at Winchester 17 Nov. 1630. Robert Osgood of Cottingworth in Wherwell was, according to Osgood Field, a son of Peter Osgood of the neighboring parish of Over [or Upper] Wallop, co. Hants, who was buried at Over Wallop 26 Jan. 1585/6. That must also have been the day of his death, since Peter Osgood's will was signed that same day, 26 Jan. 1585/6, and was proved in the Consistory Court at Winchester 21 Feb. 1585/6. In this will, Peter Osgood named a wife Eliza-

beth, who was probably the Elizabeth Osgood buried at Over Wallop 30 July 1598.

The Osgood entries in the parish register of St. Peter's Church, Over Wallop, have never been printed, although Osgood Field must have copied them. He notes, in the article above mentioned,* that "In the register of Upper Wallop the burials date from 1538, with a chasm from 1625 to 1664. Marriages date from 1541, Baptisms from 1684. These are from parts of registers collected together about one hundred years ago by the then clergyman, who mentions in a note that it was all that remained of the ancient register of the parish of Upper Wallop. The parish register of [St. Andrew's Church] Nether Wallop does not begin till 1628, and contains the names of no Osgoods."

The present writer has not attempted to verify the conclusions reached by the above-cited genealogists concerning the English home of John Osgood, the settler of Newbury, and his ancestors. But in the course of a visit to Over Wallop in January, 1937, the Osgood entries in the parish register there were copied. They are not very satisfactory, because, as Osgood Field pointed out, there are no baptisms before 1684. In the diocese of Winchester, moreover, it is not possible to fill in the lacunae in early parish registers through search of the Bishops' Transcripts, because no Transcripts are preserved at Winchester earlier than 1780.

OSGOOD ENTRIES IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF ST. PETER'S
CHURCH, OVER WALLOP, CO. HANTS

Marriages, 1541-1636

1544, Oct. 2	Henry Jerom & Bridget Osgood.
1559, July 23	Henry Osgood & Emm Pile.
1560, Oct. 17	John Drake & Jane Osgood.
1561, Oct. 8	Nicholas Collines & Catherin Osgood.
1570, Nov. 8	John Kent of Pottrey & Ellyn Osgood.
1587, Jan. 29	Jhon Miller & Catherin Osgood (1587/8).
1590, Nov. 10	Jhon Cooper & Christian Osgood.
1593, June 4	Tho. Kent & Jone Osgood.
1594, July 29	Jhon Locke & Jane Osgood.
1599, Nov. 28	Willm Osgood & Bridget Osgood.
1600, Dec. 1	Henry Osgood & Elyzab: Greene.
1601, Oct. 7	Willm Becke & Eliz: Osgood.
1604, Feb. 11	Willm [Atneve?] & Ellyn Osgood (1604/5).
1608, Feb. 14	Peeter Osgood & Ellyn Kent widow (1608/9).
1621, May 26	Henry Osgood & Ann Miller.
1633, Aug. 5	Walterus Kent de East Dean infra parochia de Mottsfont† duxit in matrimonium Elizabetham Osgood.
1633, Aug. 12	Johannes Burgis duxit in matrimonium Elizabetham Osgood filiam Davidis Osgood.
1634, June 9	Phillipp Kent & Sarah Osgood.

* *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 20 (1886), p. 22, note.

† Mottisfont, co. Hants.

Burials, 1538-1624

1543, May 14	Rich: Osgood.
1543, March 2	Rich: the son of Rich: Osgood (1543/4).
1553, April 20	Issabell Osgood.
1563, Aug. 17	Steven Osgood.
1563, Dec. 4	Rich: the son of Henrye Osgood.
1577, June 6	Rich: son of Henrye Osgood.
1582, Sept. 23	Jone wife of Jhon Osgood.
1585, Jan. 16	Peeter Osgood (1585/6).
1591, April 6	Henrye Osgood householder.
1598, May 22	Emme Osgood widow.
1598, July 30	Elizabeth Osgood.
1599, Nov. 29	Jhon Osgood householder.
1607, July 2	Richard Osgood householder.
1611, April 7	John son of Henry Osgood.
1612, Sept. 18	David Kent son in law to Peeter Osgood.
1614, Sept. 2	Phillis wife of Philip Osgood.
1619, July 6	Richard son of Phillipp Osgood.
1620, Oct. 17	Mary daughter of Phillipp Osgood.
1623, July 21	Elizabeth Osgood wife of Henry Osgood senior.
1623, Nov. 13	Margareta Osgood filia Davidis Osgood paterfamilias.

There were also Osgoods in the neighboring parish of Newton Tony, co. Wilts. They were most probably related to the Osgoods of Over Wallop and Wherwell. The following marriages are taken from Phillimore's *Wiltshire Parish Registers: Marriages*, vol. 3, pp. 133-142, and cover the years 1591-1683.

OSGOOD ENTRIES IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF ST. ANDREW'S
CHURCH, NEWTON TONY, CO. WILTS

Marriages

1595, July 13	John Osgood & Janne Osgood.
1595, July 13	Thomas Osgood & Margaret Sikett.
1597, May 2	Edward Marshall & Elionar Osgood.
1597, Oct. 20	Peter Osgood & Ellin Smart.
1613, Sept. 21	Robert Manfeild & Dorothee Osgood.
1633, June 19	Richard Bresvill & Heaster Osgood.
1636, July 25	John Strong & Jane Osgood.

NOTES ON THE SWING FAMILY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

Compiled by FRANK ANKENBRAND, JR., Associate Editor of the
Vineland Historical Magazine.

The following notes were found by me in an old bible that was printed in Philadelphia in 1816. I purchased the book in a second-hand store in Bridgeton, New Jersey. The older record is written on writing paper of Civil War vintage and was inserted in the bible with red sealing wax. Realizing that here might be information long hunted and desired by genealogists

I copy them and add Swing family material from other sources that might be of value to the student of research. In footnotes I give the source of my information.

"Family Record

Samul Swing was Born Sept 15 - 1729 In Alsace a Department of France and Emigrated to New Jersey then A Colony of Great Brittan about The yeare 1750

Sarah Diamint wife of Samul Swing Was born March 16 - 1730

Names & ages of Samul & Sarah Swings Children

Jeremiah Swing Born Decm 31 - 1760

Sarah Swing Born Oct 27 - 1762

Christianah Swing Oct 25 - 1764

Samuel Swing Nov 4th 1767

Ruth Swing Born Oct 4 1769

Abraham Swing Oct 26 1771

Samuel Swing Departed This lfe March 13 1801

Aged Seventy one yeares and Six months an Elder in the Church

Sarah Swing widow of Said Samul Swing Departed this Life June th 7 - 1808 aged 78 yeares

Jeremiah Swing Departed this Life June 24 - 1794

Ruth Lawrence Departed This Life Sept 8 1793

Abraham Swing Departed This Life Oct th 10 - 1832 Long

An Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Pitts Grove"¹

"Leonard Swing born March 11 th 1802

Elizabeth Shuff born March 2 th 1801

Leonard and Elizabeth Married May 11th 1825

Abraham R. Swing born May 30th 1826

Gilbert Smith Swing born May 23 1829

Charles J. Swing Born November the 9 - 1830

William M. Swing Born the 1 - 1832

Christianah Swing Born May 8 1840"²

Samuel Swing, Private, Captain Jacob Du Bois Co., Salem County Militia, Revolutionary War³

Valentine Swing, Private, Third Battalion, Gloucester County; also Colonel Somer's battalion, State Troops⁴

Swing, Abraham, d. Oct. 10, 1832, in his 61st year.

Hannah, b. Oct. 10, 1773; d. Feb. 24, 1849.

Samuel, d. March 13, 1801, age 72 years & 7 mos.

Sarah, d. July 7, 1808, aged 78 years.⁵

¹ Written on writing paper and inserted in bible with sealing wax.

² Written on verso of title page of the New Testament pub. in 1816.

³ Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

⁴ Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, by W. S. Stryker.

⁵ Pittsgrove Presbyterian (Old) Churchyard, Salem County, N. J.

New Jersey Marriages, Cumberland County, New Jersey

- Michail Swing & Susanna Newkirk (D. Joast), 1814.
George M. Swing and Harriet Westcott (D., John & Mary Bennett Westcott) 2-23-1830.
John M. Swing and Lydia Brooks, 1-28-1818
Jonathan Swing, Pittsgrove, and Rebecca McQueen, 7-15-1818
Joseph H. Swing and Lydia Sheppard, 3-4-1835
Michael C. Swing and Mary Seeley, 3-23-1837
Charles Swing and Mattie E. Newcomb, 4-15-1869
Edwin M. Swing and Emily Earnest, 11-12-1860
Erasmus V. Swing and Rachel V. Burroughs, 7-26-1861
George M. Swing, Jersey City, and Emeline Allen, 2-14-1855
George M. Swing and Mary Swing, 2-17-1875
George W. Swing and Sarah J. Read, 8-5-1869
Gilbert S. Swing, Pittsgrove, and Emily R. Carman, 5-30-1868
Isaac H. Swing and Mary Wallen, 1-1-1868
Michael Swing and Amanda Jerrel, 12-31-1856
Michael H. Swing and Sallie Mulford, 6-28-1864
Simon Swing and Judith Roray, 10-3-1852
Simon Swing and Rebecca J. Beckett, 2-14-1874
Abigail Swing, and Samuel H. Williams, 12-31-1851
Amanda Swing and Robert F. Sheppard, 11-13-1852
Ann Swing and Asa Smith, 3-2-1850
Ann Swing and David Roray, 10-12-1818
Anna M. Swing and Goldsmith P. Hall, 12-23-1869
Elizabeth Swing and Ephraim Whitecar, 1-18-1818
Emily Swing and Walton S. Goff, 9-13-1853
Jane Swing and David Roray, 3-30-1847
Lizzie Swing and Alfred F. Randolph, 12-20-1869
Louisa Ann Westcott, m. George H. Swing (N. D.)
Lydia M. Swing and James E. Elmer, 4-23-1841
Mary B. Swing and John B. Jones, 2-13-1836
Rebecca Newkirk Swing and Eleazar Smith, 12-31-1835 (d. Michael & Susannah Newkirk Swing)
Sallie J. Swing and Joseph L. Van Dyke, 5-11-1861
Sarah Swing and Moses Husted Jr., 7-11-1831
Sarah Swing (d. Abraham) and Ebenezer Harris, 1827⁶

Marriages, Salem County, New Jersey

- Benj. Swing and Elizabeth Hurff, 9-19-1846
Charles Swing and Hannah Ware, 6-1-1825
Charles P. Swing and Rebecca A. Gordon, 2-24-1848
Jeremiah Swing and Abigail Trulender, 5-8-1841
Leonard Swing and Rebecca McQueen, 7-15-1818
Leonard Swing and Elizabeth Schouch, 5-11-1825

⁶ Extracts from Cumberland County Genealogical Data by Craig and Cumberland County, N. J. Marriages by Craig.

Michal, of Cumberland Co., and Susannah Newkirk, 5-18-1813
 Nathaniel G. Swing and Ann Parris, 4-3-1822
 Samuel Swing and Elizabeth Vanmeter, 2-14-1839
 William Swing and Elizabeth Fogg, 2-23-1809
 William Swing and Clarissa Couch, 5-19-1812

Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church Records

Frank M. Swing and Emily R. Elwell both of Upper Pittsgrove,
 3-14-1867

Sarah Swing, sister of Downe Hedges Diamant—will Dec. 19,
 1776.⁷

Marriages, Salem County, N. J.

A. S. Swing and Richard Janvier, 12-19-1862
 Amin (Amina in text) F. Swing and Albert Clement, 7-4-1866
 Clarissa Swing and Caleb Wheeler, 9-18-1853
 H. C. Swing and William C. Hackett, 3-16-1854
 Hannah L. Swing and John Burroughs, 11-1-1871
 Jane Swing and Enoch Mulford, 5-25-1836
 Margaret Swing and Jeremiah Everham, 3-15-1836
 Mary Swing and Samuel Copner, 1-12-1832
 Mary Swing and Asher Du Bois, 11-3-1838
 Minnie T. Swing and Thomas P. Lewis, 11-30-1865
 Rebecca Swing and Eleazar Smith, 12-3-1835
 Ruth Swing and Collin Woodruff, 3-20-1850
 Ruth B. Swing and Lot R. Powers, 7-12-1855
 Sarah S. Swing and Joshua Eaton, 6-12-1779
 Sarah Swing and Ebenezer — (—ies) illegible, 3-14-1827⁸

Mary L. U. Swing, died Nov. 10, 1873 age 4 mos. Vineland, N. J.
 George W. Swing age 39, widower son of J. L. and Rebecca
 Swing and S. J. Read, age 40, widow, daughter of Jesse
 and Mary A Sexton, married Aug. 5, 1869 by the Rev. J. H.
 Brittain, Landis Township, Vineland, N. J.
 George W. Swing, b. Pittsgrove, N. J. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862,
 private Co. H. 12th Regt. N. J. Vols. Discharged July 15,
 1865, Captain. 2 years 11 months service. Member Lyon
 Post G.A.R. admitted June 30, 1875, age 44. Died Vine-
 land, N. J. April 12, 1913, age 82.⁹

⁷ Extracts from Salem County, N. J., Genealogical Data by Craig and Salem County Marriages by Craig.

⁸ Salem County Marriages by Craig.

⁹ Collections of Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, Vineland, N. J.

Name	Cemetery	City	War
Charles Swing	Mt. Pleasant	(Millville)	C. W.
George W. Swing	Siloam	(Vineland)	C. W.
Isaac H. Swing	Overlook	(Bridgeton)	C. W.
Leonard R. Swing	Cedar Hill	(Cedarville)	C. W.
Simon S. Swing	Swing M. E.	(Fairton)	C. W.

From unpublished list of Cumberland County New Jersey Veterans and Where they are buried. Compiled by George Bloomenstien.

A DESCENT FROM JOHN OF GAUNT

ANCESTRY OF EDWARD CARLETON

By G. ANDREWS MORIARTY, F.S.A.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for January 1939 contained a very able article by Professor Tracy E. Hazen of Columbia University upon the ancestry of "Mr." Edward Carleton, who, with his wife Ellen, arrived in Massachusetts in the summer of 1638, in the group of Yorkshire settlers who followed the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, the rector of Rowley in the East Riding of Yorkshire, to found the town of Rowley, Mass., where for ten years Edward Carleton was one of the leading citizens. Professor Hazen showed that he was the son of Walter Carleton, gentleman, of Hornsea Burton, co. York, and the grandson of John Carleton, gent., Steward of the Manor of Beeford in the East Riding in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He further showed that Edward's paternal grandmother, the wife of John of Beeford, was Ellen Strickland, "base daughter" of Walter Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh Castle, co. Westmorland, and Thornton Brigge, co. York. Through her, Edward Carleton traced his descent from the ancient Westmorland house of Strickland, whose first *proved* ancestor was Adam de Castle Carrock, who lived in the time of Henry FitzEmpress. (Strickland of Sizergh, by Henry Honeyold.)

Through the various matches of his Strickland ancestors, Edward Carleton had an illustrious descent from most of the great mediaeval houses of England and, in fact, of all Europe, including several descents from the English kings of the house of Anjou. One of these descents was from Edward III through his fourth son, John of Gaunt, the famous "time honoured Lancaster" of Shakespeare, who was Duke of Lancaster and titular King of Castile and Leon. Descents from Edward I are not so very uncommon, but an authentic descent from Edward III

is most uncommon, especially in America, and it seems accordingly of some interest to record here the descent of Edward Carleton from John of Gaunt.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married as his third wife, in January (after 13 Jan.) 1396, his mistress, Katherine, widow of Sir Hugh Swynford, and daughter of Sir Paon Roet, Guienne King at Arms,—a Gascon. (cf. *New Complete Peerage*, Gibbs, vii, 415.) By her he had four children, born before marriage, legitimized by Act of Parliament, February 1397, and by the Pope (Cal. Papal Letters, iv, 545). They took the name of Beaufort from their father's lost lordship in Champagne. They were John, Earl of Somerset; Henry, Cardinal Bishop of Winchester; Thomas, Earl of Dorset and Duke of Exeter; and Joan, now to be considered.

Joan Beaufort married first, Sir Robert Ferrers of Willisham, Wem and Oversley (co. Warwick). He was born in 1374 and died before 29 Nov. 1396 (*New Complete Peerage*, *op. cit.*, vii, 415-6, note "j"; v, chart at 320). She married second, after 9 June 1396, Sir Ralph Nevill, first Earl Westmorland, and she died 13 Nov. 1440 (*ib.*).

By her first husband she had issue two daughters, coheiresses, Elizabeth, Lady of Wem (co. Salop), who married John, Lord Greystock, and Mary, Lady of Oversley, who married Sir Ralph Nevill, second son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmorland, by his first wife, Margaret Stafford. Mary died 25 June 1457-8 (*ib.*). At the death of their grandmother, Elizabeth (Boteler) Ferrers, in 1411, Elizabeth was aged 18 years and Mary 17 years (Inq. P. M. 12 Henry IV no. 21; cf. *New Complete Peerage*, *op. cit.*, ii, 232-3). Sir Ralph Nevill held Oversley, *jure uxoris*, and died on 26 Feb. 1457/8. By Mary Ferrers he had issue a son and heir, John (Hist. of Parliament 1439-1509, Wedgwood, 1936, p. 627).

John Nevill, Esq., M.P., of Althorpe (co. Linc.), Oversley (co. Warwick) and Wormesley (co. York), was Member of Parliament for Lincolnshire, 1449, and Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1439-40 and 1452-3. He was pardoned as "John Nevill son and heir of Ralph Nevill knt. and Mary his wife late daughter and coheiress of Robert Ferrers knt. deceased, alias late of Wormesley, Yorks, alias late of Oversley, co. Warwick" (Pardon Roll 1462, no. 21). He married first, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Robert Newmarch of Wormesley, and second, about 1467, Margaret, widow of Sir George Darrell (d. 1466), and daughter of Sir William Plumpton. John Nevill died 17 March 1481/2, and his widow Margaret on 14 May 1487. Administration on the estate of John Nevill of Wormesley, Esq., was granted 15 April 1482 (York Wills, Surt. Soc., v. 58; cf. Hist. of Parliament, *op. cit.*, p. 627). By his first wife he had an only daughter and heiress, Jane.

Jane Nevill, Lady of Oversley, Wormesley, etc., married about 1448-50, Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, co. York (Vis. of the North, Surt. Soc., cxliv, 151*), who died v.p. about 1463-4 (cf. Foster's Yorkshire Families, "Gascoigne"). In 1484 William Gascoigne knt. (i.e. the son of William and Jane) sued Robert Throckmorton late of Coughton, Esq., and eight others for abducting his ward, William son and heir of William Dyngley, whose marriage belonged to him because his father had held the manor of Charlton, co. Worc., of one John Nevill, grandfather of the said William Gascoigne, whose heir he is, the said manor of Charlton being held as of his manor of Oversley. In his reply, Robert Throckmorton stated that one John Throckmorton (i.e. John of Coughton, under treasurer of England, died 1445) had held the manor of Charlton of one Ralph Nevill, father of the said John Nevill, etc. (De Banco R. Trin. 2-3 Rich. III m. 317). In 1488 William Gascoigne knt. had a plea against George Stanley and Eleanor his wife for the execution of a fine levied 1 Edward II between John de Newmarch and wife Amice querants and Gilbert de Stapleton deforc. for the manor of Thorpe in Balne and land in Wormesley, etc. William gave his descent from John de Newmarch, the last generations being Robert de Newmarch, his daughter Elizabeth, her daughter Joan, her son William Gascoigne knt., the plaintiff (De Banco R. Easter 2 Rich. III m. 351 d; cf. The Genealogist, xx, 158). Sir William and Joan had, besides their son and heir William, a daughter Margaret, wife of Sir Christopher Ward, and a daughter Agnes, wife of Sir Robert Plumpton (Vis. of the North, *op. cit.*, 151, 153†).

Margaret Gascoigne married Sir Christopher Ward of Givendale, co. York (cf. Baildon and the Baidons, *sub* account of Ward, by W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., i, 221-275). Letter of Sir Robert Plumpton dated 9 Sept. 18 Henry VII (1502) to his wife Agnes mentions "my nephew Gascoigne" (i.e. his wife's nephew, the son of William Gascoigne and Margaret Percy), "my cozen Pygot" and "my brother Ward" (Plumpton Correspondence, Camden Soc., p. cx). Undated letter of William Gascoigne to "my uncle Plumpton" mentions "my uncle Ward" (*ib.* p. 149). Letter of James Emysonn to Sir Robert Plumpton on behalf of "my lady Ward your sister" asking him to allow his daughter to spend Christmas at Gawthorpe (*ib.*, p. 216).

The Inq. Post Mortem of Sir Christopher Ward was taken at Boroughbridge 4 Feb. 1522/3. Among other lands he held Green

* This Visitation, compiled between 1480 and 1500, is notable not only as being our first Visitation but for its great accuracy and detail, having been compiled before the rise of the Tudor new men corrupted the heralds and debased English genealogy.

† In the pedigree of Nevill-Gascoigne in the Visitation of the North, by error Margaret is married to Roger Ward (father of Sir Christopher) who died prior to 28 Nov. 1472, but in the pedigree of Ward in the same Visitation, she is correctly married to Sir Christopher.

Hammeston of William Gascoigne knt. as of his manor of Thorparch by unknown service. He died 31 Dec. 1521. The heirs were his daughter Joan, aged 34 years, the wife of Edward Musgrave, and the three daughters of his deceased daughter, Anne Nevill, i.e. Katherine, aged 22 years, the wife of Walter Strickland, Esq., Joan, aged 21 years, the wife of John Constable, Esq., and Clare Nevill, aged 14 years on 26 Oct. 1521 (Inq. P.M. Chanc. Series II, Vol. 39, no. 68; Exch. Series II, file 225).

Anne Ward married about 1500-1 Ralph Nevill, Esq., of Thornton Brigge, co. York, the head of a cadet branch of the house of Raby, descended from Ralph Nevill, a younger son of Ralph, 2d Lord Nevill of Raby (New Complete Peerage, ix, p. 501, note "b"; "Nevill of Thornton Bridge," by Canon E. R. Nevill in *The Genealogist*, xxxiii n.s., p. 15 et seq.). The Inq. Post Mortem of Ralph Nevill, Esq., was taken at Durham 27 Oct. 1522. It recites the settlement made by Ralph Lord Nevill of Raby on 16 Jan. 1353/4 on his son Ralph in fee tail male of the manors of Ulneby, Corleby and Ingelton. Ralph died on the Monday after St. Peter in Chains last and his next heir male was his brother, Thomas, aged 40 and more. Ralph's heirs were his daughters, Katherine, aged 20, and Joan, aged 16 (Durham Inq. P.M. Portfo. 173, no. 3; printed in 44th Report of Deputy Keeper, *Cursitor's Rec.* 1883, p. 477).

Katherine Nevill, born about 1500, married first, about 1515, Sir Walter Strickland of Sizergh (died 9 Jan. 1527/8); second, in 1529, Henry Borough, Esq., son of Edward, Lord Borough, and step-son of Queen Katherine Parr; third ——— D'Arcy; and fourth, William Knyvet of Collywerton, co. Northampton, prior to 3 Mar. 1535. (Strickland of Sizergh, by Henry Honeyold, F.S.A.)

Walter Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh Castle, co. Westmorland, was born 5 April 1516. He inherited Thornton Bridge, the unentailed manor of his maternal grandfather, Ralph Nevill, as his mother's eldest son and heir. He was Assistant to the Deputy Warden of the West Marches in 1537 (Letters and Papers Henry VIII, vol. xii, pt. 2), and died 8 April 1569. He married first, Agnes ——— before 1537, and second (marriage contract 20 Jan. 1560/1) Alice, widow of Christopher Place of Halnaby, co. York, Esq., and daughter of Nicholas Tempest of Stella, co. Durham, Esq. She married third, between 14 June 1573 and 31 Mar. 1574, Sir Thomas Boynton of Barmston, co. York. The Inq. Post Mortem of Walter Strickland was taken 6 June 1569. His will dated 23 Jan. 1568/9 left £200 to his daughter Ellen (Reg. of Archdec. Richmond, vol. xxvi, Surt. Soc.; Strickland of Sizergh, *op. cit.*). The will of Dame Alice Boynton of Ripon, widow of Sir Thomas Boynton of Barmston, co. York,

made her son Thomas Strickland, Esq., her executor, and left £10 to "Ellenor Carleton base daughter of my husband Mr. Strickland." Dated 18 Jan. 1585/6, proved 24 Mar. 1595 (Yorks.) Reg. vol. xxvi, fo. 250).

It is obvious that Walter Carleton of Hornsea Burton, son of John and Ellen Carleton of Beeford, was named for his mother's father, Walter Strickland of Sizergh and Thornton Brigge (Bridge). This Walter Carleton was the father of Mr. Edward Carleton of Rowley, Mass.

IDENTITY OF ELIZABETH (RAYMOND) CHAMPLIN

By WINIFRED LOVERING HOLMAN, S.B., of Watertown, Mass.

In THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, July 1934, Volume 11, page 60, a query signed by D. D. D., asked for the ancestry of Elizabeth, wife of John Champlin, of Westerly, R. I. (Land Records, Oct. 28, 1713). He was son of Christopher and Elizabeth Champlin.

As I have apparently solved this problem, and the querent, Dennison D. Dana, is now deceased, it seems wise to publish here, briefly, the proof that this Elizabeth was the daughter of Joshua³ Raymond of New London, Conn., and Block Island, R. I., by his wife, Mercy Sands.

The approach was actually through the Raymonds, in whom I am much interested, and not through the Champlins.

Elizabeth⁴ Raymond, born in New Shoreham (Block Island), R. I., 18 Nov. 1687, baptised, with her sister Mary, in New London, Conn., 18 Oct. 1696, was given a slave by her maternal grandmother Sarah (Walker) Sands, 9 Mar. 1699.* Her father, Joshua³ Raymond, in his will of 21 July 1704, gave Elizabeth a legacy of money, and the will of her mother, Mercy (Sands) Raymond, dated at Lyme, 27 Mar. 1741, gave unto "my well beloved Daughter Champlin my great bible and a feather bed and a pair of sheets and bolster," this bequest being the first legacy cited in the will. Mercy (Sands) Raymond had a brother, Edward Sands, and in her will named but one grandchild—Edward Raymond. (*Conn. Probate Files, New London District, No. 4299 and No. 4308, Connecticut State Library.*)

The testatrix, Mercy (Sands) Raymond, although a resident of the North Parish of New London, now Montville, for many years, actually drew her will in Lyme and was buried there: Old Church Cemetery, East Lyme, Mrs. Mercy Raymond, died 3 May 1741, aged 78 years.

* New Shoreham Records, copy at R. I. Historical Society, 1:32.

The compiler of this short account examined all the New London Deeds for Mercy Raymond and her son, Joshua⁴ Raymond, but found no conveyances to or from them to a daughter or son-in-law Champlin. She did not cover the Lyme or Westerly Land Records. D.D.D. however states that John and Elizabeth Champlin appear in the latter source, 28 Oct. 1713.

The question, after reading Mercy Raymond's will was, who was daughter Champlin? For in all the research thus far accomplished on the Raymonds, no such relationship had been found. Joshua and Mercy had besides the daughter *Elizabeth*; daughter *Mary* who married Richard Rogers, the latter being alive in 1726; and daughter *Ann* who married Col. William Whiting, both of whom objected to the proving of their mother's will. Son *Sands* Raymond was living in New London in 1733; son *Caleb* Raymond was in Boston in 1719; and son *Joshua* Raymond died in 1763, testate, in New London, his second wife, Sarah Lynde, surviving him and dying there, testate, in 1771.

If Elizabeth, born 1687, known to have been alive in 1699 and in 1704, did not die *sole*, then whom did she marry? It is evident that she was this "Daughter Champlin" named in the will of Mercy Raymond of Lyme, and therefore we have:—

JOHN³ CHAMPLIN (*Christopher*², *Jeffrey*¹), born in Rhode Island, about 1686, died in Lyme, Conn., between 25 Mar. 1743 and 14 Oct. 1746, testate. He married, probably in Rhode Island, about 1712, Elizabeth Raymond, born in New Shoreham, R. I., 18 Nov. 1687, baptised in New London, Conn., 18 Oct. 1696, who died in Lyme, in 1766, intestate, daughter of Joshua and Mercy (Sands) Raymond.

No gravestones mark the resting places of John Champlin and his wife. The statement, often made, that this John³ Champlin died 15 Dec. 1763, in Lyme, is not correct, nor is the assertion that his will was burned.

From various sources we learn that John Champlin was constable at Westerly in 1707, and in 1707-1708, purchased land in Lyme from Col. John Livingston and Mary, his wife, of New London. In 1710-11, Champlin bought land in Lyme in the Great Neck and soon settled in Lyme at Niantick near Black Point. In 1720, when the Town of New London opened the lower road to Lyme and established a ferry at Niantick Bar, it "assigned the lease to John Champlin, who paid for it a sum nearly equal to the rent of the Groton ferry." Passengers were taken across by means of a rope which gave it the name of the Rope Ferry; it was also known as the Gut Ferry. In 1723, Major Peter Buor, who came from St. Kits, bought the ferry farm adjacent and claimed the ferry rights, and in 1736 the Court decided that the ferry rights were his and Champlin had to relinquish the lease.

Hempstead's Diary* mentions John Champlin, ferry keeper at Lyme, in 1716, 1721, 1728, 1728-29, 1730, 1734, and 25 Mar. 1743. He also mentions the widow Champlin of Lyme, in 1747, 1751 and 1757. The publication of marriages of a number of the Champlin children are recorded by Joshua Hempstead.

Although John Champlin drew his will 16 Dec. 1740, he is mentioned 25 Mar. 1743 by Hempstead as living, and so died between 25 Mar. 1743 and the date the will was proved, 14 Oct. 1746. The rest of the original papers (at Hartford) and the records (at New London) of the estate have not been examined. A brief abstract of the will follows:

In the Name of God Amen December the 16th Day Ano: Dom 1740 I John Champlin of Lyme in the County of New London in the Colony of Connecticut being on a Sick Bed and not knowing how Soon my Days May be Numbered Do make this my Last Will and Testament in Manner and form following . . .

Item I Give and bequeath unto my Loving Son Edward Champlin my farm on which I now Live . . .

Also I Give unto my said Son Edward Champlin my Indian Land Pasture [he to pay to my five daughters, viz: Lurane Smith, Damaris Minor, Elizabeth Harris, Jerusha Culver and Rhoda Champlin, £80 each, 8 years after my decease.] . . .

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Loving son Silas Champlin all the Rest of Lands whether in New London or Lyme not Given to my Son Edward [he to pay to my granddaughter, Elizabeth Harris, £40 at the age of 18, or her marriage] . . .

Item I Give and bequeath unto my Dear and Loving Wife Elizabeth Champlin all my Movable and personal Estate [and the use and improvement of one half my lands and buildings given to my two sons during her natural life] . . .

Item I give unto Each of my Daughters vizt Lurane Damaris Elizabeth and Jerusha the Sum of Eighty Pounds which I have in my Will obliged my Son Edward to Pay to Each of them†

And Lastly I do Appoint my Loving wife Elizabeth Champlin Sole Executrix To this my Last Will and Testament . . .

John Champlin

Witnesses: John Richards [Judge of Probate], Guy Palmes and Richard "leach" [Leach]. Proved 14 Oct. 1746 by Guy Palmes.

(Conn. Probate Files, New London District, No. 1010.)

The widow, Elizabeth (Raymond) Champlin, survived her husband and died about 1766, in Lyme, intestate. Her estate consists of these original papers, all of which have been examined: 1 inventory and 1 order, 1 account and 4 receipts, also this bond:

Edward Champlin, of Lyme, with David Latham, of same, as surety, was appointed, 12 Nov. 1766, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Champlin late of Lyme deceased intestate; he signs the bond. Inventory made 22 Dec. 1766. (*ibid.*, No. 1007.)

* New London County Historical Society, 1901.

† Rhoda Champlin is omitted in this clause.—W. L. H.

This family may have been of the Church of England, or Episcopal, faith.*

It has been stated that the widow, Mercy (Sands) Raymond was "visiting with friends in Lyme" when she died but as she drew her will there and is buried there, it is evident that she was making her home with her daughter, Elizabeth (Raymond) Champlin.

Children, born in Westerly, R. I., and in Lyme, Conn.:

- i. DAMARIS[†], b. about 1713, d. Sept. 1753, Lyme;† m. (pub. 23 Oct. 1731) HUGH MINER.
- ii. LURANA, b. about 1715; m. by 1740, ——— SMITH.
- iii. JERUSHA, b. about 1717; m. (pub. Feb. 1737/38) JONATHAN CULVER.
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. about 1719, d. 11 June 1749; m. 31 Mar. 1737, JOHN HARRIS; had daughter *Elizabeth*, living in 1740.
- v. EDWARD, b. in 1720, d. 23 Jan. 1809, aged 89, Lyme (GS.); m. there, 9 Dec. 1742, ELIZABETH LATHAM, and had b. there, between 1743 and 1768: *Betty; Sally; Molly; John; Edward; Seabury; Nabby; Caleb; Rebecca; Fanny; Lucretia and John.* (Lyme Ms. 1:69 at N. E. H. G. Society.)
- vi. RHODA, b. about 1722; m. (pub. 23 May 1742, Lyme) JOHN CROCKER.
- vii. JOHN, b. about 1724; m. 15 Oct. 1748, MARY BENTLEY.
- viii. SILAS, b. about 1726; m. PHEBE CHADWICK; among their children were two sons named *Sands*.

NOTE: For further information about the above children and their descendants see at the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass., "Champlin Memorial," typed Ms., by J. D. Champlin, compiled *ante* 1903, pp. 25-26, 51-56; also "House of Champlin," typed Ms., by F. O. Champlin, compiled 1933, pp. 53-54, 199, 206-207. The first-named work is the more accurate in its account of this John[†] Champlin and his family.

Principal Authorities Consulted.

- Lyme Ms., N. E. H. G. Society.
 Champlin Memorial, Ms., by J. D. Champlin, *ante* 1903, N. E. H. G. Society.
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 N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record, 46:324.
 N. E. H. G. Register, all volumes to date.
 Barbour Collection Conn. V. R., *re* New London and Lyme, N. E. H. G. Society.
 Conn. Probate Files, New London District, 1010, 1007, 4299, 4308, Hartford.
 American Genealogist.
 New Shoreham Records, copy at R. I. Hist. Society.
 New Shoreham Vital Records, Arnold.
 History of First Church of New London, Blake, 1897.
 History of Montville, Baker, 1896.
 Hempstead's Diary (covers Sept. 1711-Nov. 1758), 1901.
 Miner and Allied Families, Selleck-Jacobus, 1928.

* Lyme was set off from Saybrook in 1665, but the records of the First Church of Lyme (Congregational) are missing before 1731. The East Lyme, or Second Church, was organized in 1719 but early records lost; likewise the records of the Third Church, organized 1727 at Hamburg, are also lost.

† Hempstead's Diary, p. 614.

History of New London, Caulkins, 2d edit, 1860, reprint 1895.
Conn. State Military Necrologist's Records.
History of St. James Church, New London, Hallam, 1873.
Raymond Ms., in compilation, W. L. Holman.
New London District Probate Records, New London.
New London Deeds, for Raymonds.
Colonial Records of Connecticut.
Deering-Whipple Ms., by M. L. Holman.
R. I. Dictionary, Austin, 1887, p. 277.
Westerly and Its Witnesses, 1878, pp. 76-77.
Updike's History of Narragansett, 1907, 1:115, 526.

THE MOTHER OF GOVERNOR THOMAS FITCH

By DONALD LINES JACOBUS, M.A., of New Haven, Conn.

The line of descent of Governor Thomas Fitch is well known and has often appeared in print. It begins with Thomas¹ Fitch and his wife, Anna Stacey, and runs through Thomas² Fitch and his wife, Ruth Clark, and Thomas³ Fitch and his wife, to the Governor, Thomas⁴ Fitch, born about 1700, died 18 July 1774.

The third Thomas Fitch of Norwalk, Conn., was born about 1665 and died between 29 Apr. 1731, the date of his will, and 5 May 1731, the date of probate. His will mentioned a wife Rachel, generally conceded not to be mother of his children, and most accounts ascribe to him two previous wives, Sarah and Rhoda. He certainly had a wife Rhoda on 22 July 1719, when she conveyed land with him to John Platt [Norwalk Land Records, 5-17, quoted in Josephine C. Frost's "Keeler-Wood Genealogy," p. 308].

Again the writer is under obligation to Mr. Clarence A. Torrey, of Dorchester, Mass., this time for calling his attention to a statement in "Genealogical Notes on the families of Daniel Lane 2d and Mary Griswold Lane, of Killingworth and Wolcott in Connecticut," compiled by four of their descendants. In setting forth the family of Robert and Sarah (Pickett) Lane on pages 9-10, it is stated, but without citation of evidence, that their daughter Elizabeth, born 31 Jan. 1677, married Thomas Fitch. The only Thomas Fitch who seems to be available for such a marriage was Thomas³ Fitch, father of the Governor.

Robert Lane of Stratford, later of Killingworth, Conn., was a man of substance, and served as a Deputy at eighteen sessions of the Conn. General Assembly. He married at Stratford, 19 Dec. 1665, Sarah, daughter of John Pickett, and their daughter Elizabeth was born at Stratford, 31 Jan. 1676/7. Robert Lane died at Killingworth, 12 Apr. 1718, and his widow Sarah survived until 11 Mar. 1725.

The writer has consulted the original will of Robert Lane,

in the New London Probate Files at the State Library. It was made 28 July 1712, and named his wife Sarah, and sons John and Jonathan, who were the chief heirs, gave to the sons of my daughter Hannah, a piece of meadow; to daughter Mary, £10; the rest of the movables, "after my wife hath don with them," to be divided between my daughters then living. "My will is & I do giue to my son in law Thomas Fitch as y^e compleatment of my Daughter Elisabeths Portion Forty shiling to be paid by my two sons John & Jonathan." A codicil added 11 May 1717 mentions the two sons, the daughter Mary, and grandson Daniell Willcocks.

It will be seen that the way the passage is worded does not make it clear whether Elizabeth was still living in 1712 when the will was written. It can be interpreted that Elizabeth had died leaving children, before she and her husband had received her full portion, and the mention of the son-in-law suggests that this is the most likely interpretation, though not fully proved.

Thomas³ Fitch had three sons, Samuel, Thomas and James, and a daughter Elizabeth. Thomas⁴ (the Governor) was born about 1700; probably Samuel was older, and James younger. The daughter Elizabeth was married in 1721, and from this and other circumstances it is not a bad guess that she was the next child after Thomas, and born about 1702.

It seems probable that Elizabeth (Lane) Fitch left children, for if she died childless, her chief heirs would be her brothers and sisters, not her husband, and Robert Lane would hardly have been at such pains to complete her "portion" if she had left no children to benefit. Of the Fitch children, Samuel and Thomas had Fitch names; it is natural to assume that the daughter Elizabeth was named for Elizabeth Lane. James was probably by Elizabeth, but could have been by a later wife. While not positively proved, it seems extremely likely that the mother of Samuel, Thomas, and Elizabeth was Elizabeth Lane. Both Gov. Thomas and James named a daughter Elizabeth; and Samuel gave to a son the Lane name of Jonathan. So did Gov. Thomas, but it has little significance in his case because his wife had a brother Jonathan.

FAMILY RECORDS

LXVIII. *Twitchell, Oxford, Conn.*

Contributed by MYRTLE M. JILLSON, of Waterbury, Conn.

[This family record of an Oxford, Conn., family was arranged from a Family Bible, now in possession of James Henry Bradley, Naugatuck, Conn.]

Gilbert Twitchell, b. Sept. 3, 1779, d. Ohio, Dec. 17, 1841.
Jerusha [Spencer], his wife, b. Apr. 12, 1782, d. June 9, 1822.
Sarah, b. Apr. 12, 1818, d. May 25, 1909, ae. 91.
David, b. Aug. 21, 1821.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 8, 1803, d. Oct. 17, 1862.
Jabez, b. Sept. 21, 1805.
Nancy, b. Apr. 26, 1807, d. Mar. 7, 1844.
Mary Ann, b. Apr. 8, 1809.
Jane, b. June 27, 1811.
Finett, b. May 3, 1814, d. Broadwell, Ohio, Dec., 1842.
William, b. July 13, 1816; never returned from Florida War.

Sarah M. Twitchell, m. Sept. 22, 1850, Noyes Bradley.
Elizabeth, m. July 4, 1824, Horace Hull.
Nancy, m. (1) Feb. 3, 1824, Pierpont Riggs, who d. Oct. 28, 1825.
Nancy, m. (2) Mar. 2, 1827, Noyes Bradley, who d. Oct. 1, 1850.
Jane, m. ——— Luther.
Finett, m. ——— Burr.

Frances A. Bradley, b. Aug. 14, 1828, d. Feb. 25, 1831.
Pierpont, b. Sept. 24, 1830, d. Feb. 22, 1831.
Charles, b. Jan. 24, 1832.
Mary F., b. July 26, 1834, d. Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 30, 1857,
ae. 23y, 5m; m. Julius Harris.
Melissa, b. Mar. 27, 1837, d. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 27, 1878;
Dr.
Noyes, Jr., b. Dec. 10, 1841, d. July 6, 1866.
Nancy, b. Nov. 27, 1843, d. Mar. 7, 1844.
James Henry, b. Feb. 3, 1851.

LXIX. *Ruggles, Roxbury, Mass.*

Communicated by WINIFRED LOVERING HOLMAN, S.B., of Watertown, Mass.

[Page 1]

Edward Ruggles His Bible born Octob:^r The 2th* 1691
Hannah Ruggles his wife born March ye 15 th 1697
Married January ye 24th 1715

* "2" apparently written over "3."

Samuel Ruggles Son of Edward & Hannah Ruggles, born
 March ye 29th 1717
 Hannah Ruggles Born Decem^r 22. 1718.
 Elizabeth Ruggles born October ye 20th 1720.
 Died February the same Year.
 Elizabeth Ruggles, Born October ye 21st 1722.
 Edward Ruggles Born June ye 22^d 1724.
 Abigail Ruggles Born May ye 12th 1726.
 Benjamin Ruggles Born and Died 1727
 Thomas Ruggles Born November ye 15th 1729
 Benjamin Ruggles Born February ye 19th 1730. and Died.
 Hannah Ruggles ye Wife of Edward Ruggles Aged 36 years
 Died March ye 11th 1731/2
 Samuel Ruggles of Pomfrett Died January 6th 1742.
 Hannah ye Wife of Robert Pirpoint Died May ye 23^d 1751 Agd
 33
 Abigail ye Wife of Edward Dorr Died June ye 5th 1745
 Thomas Ruggles Died May ye 30th 1752
 Deacon Edward Ruggles Died September ye 16th 1765.
 Elizabeth Noble Died May ye 1st 1766.

[Page 2]

Deacon Edward Ruggles Born June Ye 22^d 1724
 Anna Ruggles Born September ye 25th 1724
 Benjamin Ruggles Born August ye 10th 1747
 Abigail Ruggles Born June ye 23^d 1749
 Samuel Ruggles Born February ye 26th 1752
 Elizabeth Ruggles Born April ye 20th 1754.
 Anna Ruggles Born October ye 4th 1756.
 Hannah Ruggles Born August ye 15th 175 [torn]
 Edward Ruggles Born April ye 3^d 1763.
 Thos Ruggles Born August [torn]

Samuel Ruggles Died at Willington Octob [torn]
 Benjamin Ruggles Died July the 10th [torn]
 Deacon Edward Ruggles Died [torn]
 Massachusetts, December y [torn]
 Anna Ruggles Died July 10th 1808 at Montague

The above is a true copy of records found in the Oxford Bible, published in 1720, in London, and once owned by my ancestors Deacon Edward Ruggles of Pomfret, Ct. b. 1724, and by his father Edward Ruggles of Roxbury, Mass. b. 1691.

Permission is hereby given to Miss Winifred Holman to use these records as she may desire

By Lucy Sessions Wallace. Present Owner.
 (Mrs. S. I.)

Sept 30/1938

914 Boylston St.
 Pasadena: Calif.

DESCENT THROUGH THE RUGGLES LINE OF LUCY SESSIONS
(MRS. S. IVES) WALLACE.

I am the daughter of

William Robert (6) Sessions, b. So. Wilbraham, Mass., 3 Dec. 1836, and his wife (Elsie W. Cunningham, b. No. Brookfield, Mass., 2 Sept., 1838).

He was son of

William Vine (5) Sessions, b. So. Wilbraham, Mass., 14 Sept. 1801, and his wife (Lydia Ames, b. Franklin, N. Y., 6 Dec. 1799).

He was son of

Robert (4) Sessions, Esq., b. Pomfret, Conn., 15 Mar. 1752; Amasa (3), Nathaniel (2), Alexander (1); and his wife Anna (6) Ruggles, b. Pomfret, Conn., 4 Oct. 1756.

She was daughter of

Deacon Edward (5) Ruggles, b. Roxbury, Mass., 22 June, 1724, removed to Pomfret; and his wife Anna (5) Sumner, b. Milton, Mass., 25 Sept. 1724; George (4), George (3), William (2), Roger (1).

He was son of

Edward (4) Ruggles, b. Roxbury, Mass., 2 Oct. 1691 (See Bible Record.), and his wife Hannah (4) Crafts, b. Roxbury, Mass., 15 Mar. 1697; Samuel (3), Samuel (2), Lieut. Griffin (1).

He was son of

John (3) Ruggles, "secundus," bapt. Roxbury church, 22 Jan. 1653 (King Philip's War.), and his wife Martha (2) Devotion, bapt. 13 Mar. 1653 (Rev. Edward (1), of Roxbury.)

He was son of

Sergt. John (2) Ruggles, b. Nazing, Eng., 1625; emigrated to Roxbury, 1635; Ancient and Honorable Artillery; and his wife Abigail (2) Crafts, b. 28 May, 1624; Lieut. Griffin (1).

He was son of

Thomas (1) Ruggles, b. Nazing, Eng., 1584; Resided Roxbury, Mass., 1637; freeman 1639; and his wife (Mary (2) Curtis, b. 1587, dau. of Thomas (1); sister of William (2) Curtis, m. Sarah Elliot.)

References:

- Sessions Family in America, pg. 212, etc.
- "Tea Leaves."
- Copeland's History of Hampden Co., Appendix.
- History of North Brookfield, Mass.
- Stiles' Windsor, Ct., pg. 676.
- Vital records of Roxbury, Mass.
- Roxbury Church records, by Ellis.
- Peter Parker and Sarah Ruggles, pg. 217.
- Crafts Family, by Ellis.
- New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. 8; also vol. 67.

NEW LONDON PROBATE RECORDS

Files before 1710

Abstracted by DONALD LINES JACOBUS

[Continued from Vol. 15, p. 106]

ROGERS, JAMES, Senior. File No. 4520. Will 11 of 9 month 1683. My land at mistick I bequeath to my three Eldest sons Samuel Joseph & John. . . . They paying to my daughter Elizabeth twenty pounds. . . . To my son James I bequeath Goshon neck. . . . To my son Jonathan my Housing: & land so farr as Magunck fence . . . son John . . . he paying to his sister my Daughter Bathshua y^e sum of twenty pound my wife. Witnesses: Sa^m Beebee Sn^{or}, Mary Beebe. Codicil 3 Feb. 1702/3. Recorded 22 July 1703.

Bond of James Rogers Jun^r of New London with sureties Jonathan Hill & Jonathan Hains of New London, 10 Jan. 1709/10.

Inventory taken 6 Dec. 1709; £306-10-[]. John Rogers and Bathsheba Fox swore to the inventory of their deceased father, James Rogers.

Copy of inventory taken 15 Feb. 1687/8 by Edward Palmes and Daniel Wetherel.

Addition to inventory apprizd by John Richards, Jonathan Hill and Joshua Hemstead. James Rogers made oath 12 June 1711.

Agreement between Samuel Rogers, John Rogers, James Rogers, Jonathan Rogers and Samuel Beebee . . . according to father's desire that their mother shall be provided for . . . and providing for Bathshua for looking to her mother. Not dated: in 1710 file.

James Rogers Sen^r of New London cited to appear to answer unto Samuel Beebee of Southold on the Island of Nasau, N. Y., yeoman, demanding land. 13 Apr. 1712.

John Rogers Sen^r of New London cited to answer complaint of Samuel Beebee Jun^r of New London. 23 May 1700.

Elizabeth Rogers widdow late wife to James Rogers of New London dec'd, appoints son John Rogers and daughter Bathshua Smith to manage the estate left by husband. 12 of 7 month 1688. Witnesses: Samuell Beebee Sen^r: James Haines, John Carr, Thomas Shaps.

James Rogers Jun^r (son of James Rogers) of New London petitioned regarding will of grandfather James Rogers of New London dec'd. 13 Oct. 1709.

6 July 1709. Notification to John Rogers Sen^r, Samuel Rogers Sen^r and Samuel Fox Sen^r and Bathshua his wife, all of New London.

ROGERS, JONATHAN. File No. 4553. John Rogers as Adm'r to the Estate of his dec'd father, Complainer, and John Keny husband to Naomi Keny formerly widdow & Reliet to Jonathan Rogers of New London dec'd . . . sd Naomi was questioned as to what goods she had of her late dec'd mother in law . . . her Bro Beeby and sister Beebe mentioned.

4 Jan. 1709/10. Naomi Keny gave bond with her husband.

Inventory of Jonathan Rogers "Deceased Novemb^r: 1697" taken 18 Apr. 1698 by Daniell Wetherell, Clement Minor, Noah Wells; £348:16:00. Names and ages of children: Ruth Rogers 20 yeares, Elizabeth 17, Naomi 12, Content 10, Jonathan 08, Rachell 06, Katherine 04. Naomi Rogers made oath 8 June 1698.

ROGERS, JONATHAN. File No. 4554. 18 Sept. 1705. Jonathan Rogers son & heir of Jonathan Rogers of New London dec'd:—Samuel Beebee Junior offers to be his guardian.

ROGERS, JOSEPH, of New London. File No. 4562. Lyme, 26 Apr. 1697: Apprisall of farm and land and right in the Saw: mill, £136-13-08, taken by Richard Lord and John Lay, Townsmen.

Inventory taken Haddam, 6 May 1697, by John Chapman and Will^m Ely: £122.14.06.

Inventory taken 23 Feb. 1699/1700 in New London by Daniell Wetherell, John Christophers, George Denison: £387.09.02. To this was added a copy of the above inventories taken in Lyme and Haddam. Mrs. Sarah Rogers swore in Court, 8 June 1700. The Children are as follows—James, Sam^l, Joseph, John, Jonathan, Roland, Elizabeth, Sarah, Bathshua.

Sarah Rogers petitioned 19 Sept. 1704 to resign administration on estate of deceased husband Joseph Rogers.

Sam^l Rogers petitioned 16 Nov. 1704 that Court appointed distributors 3 Apr. 1703 to divide estate of our deceased father Joseph Rogers, but part was not justly appraised.

Distribution made 11 July 1705 by John Prentts, Robt Lattemore, John Plumbe, to: Widow; Eldest son James Rogers; 2d son Sam^l Rogers; 3d son Joseph Rogers; the 4th son John Rogers; the 5th son Jonathan Rogers; the 6th son Roulund Rogers; Elizabeth Crosman Eldest daughter; Sarah Rogers the 2d daughter; and Bathshua Rogers the youngest daughter.

11 July 1705. M^{rs}: Sarah Rogers of New London, Widow of M^r Joseph Rogers, summoned to answer Bartholomew Crosman now of New London, being a Legatee to sd Joseph Rogers Deceased In Right of his wife Elizabeth, Daughter of said Rogers. Document labeled "Doc^{tr}. Crosman his Writt."

Sarah Rogers, Wid: & Reliet of Joseph Rogers, petitioned 13 Dec. 1716 regarding her dower.

Act of Assembly in favour of Sarah Rogers, 5 Apr. 1720.
Dower set to Mrs Sarah Rogers, 10 June 1720.

ROOD, JOHN, of Preston. File No. 4608. Mary Rood of Preston gave bond 18 Sept. 1706, with surety Thomas Rose, to administer estate of John Rood. She made her mark.

Inventory, not totaled, taken by Thomas Rose and Steeven Gats, recorded 12 Oct. 1706; Mary Rood, widow and Relict of John Rood, made oath 18 Sept. 1706. Names of the children and their age: John Rood is 16 yeares of eage; Zachariah Rood, 14; Jacob Roode, 11; Mary Rood, 9; Joseph Rood, 6; mehitabell, 3; noah Rood, 7 month old.

NOTES

LEWIS-DUGDALE. Sir William Dugdale had another New England connection in addition to that discovered by Mr. Moriarty (*ante*, vol. 17, p. 55). Lady Dugdale was a first cousin, once removed, of Mrs. Thomas Lewis, the wife of the Saco patentee. Lady Dugdale was Margery Huntbache. She was named for her paternal grandmother, Margery Mitton, who married Thomas Huntbache of Seawall, co. Staffs. Mrs. Lewis, who was born Elizabeth Marshall, was a daughter of Katherine (Mitton) Marshall who was Mrs. Huntbache's sister.

Walter Goodwin Davis
Portland, Maine

FULLER-CROFOOT. The birth date of Daniel son of Abner Fuller was discussed *ante*, vol. 15, p. 47. Records in possession of a branch of the family not previously heard from, bear out the conclusions reached, and provide a correction of date. "Abner Fuller married Mary H. Crofoot July 16, 1767; son Daniel born June 22, 1768, died Aug. 15, 1838, married Mary Wheeler, born Dec. 4, 1768, died Dec. 13, 1841; children include David, born Mar. (or May) 6, 1791, died June 1863, married Margaret Walrath. Abner lived in Wethersfield, served in Col. Ely's Co. Died of starvation on British ship."

Mrs. William Anderson
Pittsburgh, Penn.

GOULD. "Born, Married and Died in Sharon" gives James Brewster Gould, born Oct. 23, 1778, son of Lieut. David and Mary Gould. The writer happened to find the grave of this man in the private burying-ground, "Tomb Hill," on the former plan-

tation of Edward Morris Longworth (1801-1841) at Switzerland, South Carolina. The inscription reads: "This / Monument / is erected by mourning / relatives to perpetuate / the memory of / Dr. James Brewster Gould / who was born in / Sharon, Connecticut / & / died in this parish / Sept. 15th 1810 / aged 34 years. / His grave was bedewed with the / Tears of Strangers."

Mrs. William D. Scranton
New Haven, Conn.

GENEALOGY ON THE AIR. A new genealogical program on the air, conducted by Mary Hamilton Clark, was scheduled to begin on the Mutual Broadcasting System, Monday, July 1st, 9.15 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time. It is a fifteen-minute broadcast, with coast to coast hook-up.

BOOK REVIEWS

GILBERT H. DOANE, B.A., Book Review Editor.

[Those desiring reviews should send a copy of book to Mr. Doane, 2006 Chadbourne Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin, marked "for review." Books sent to the publication address of the magazine can rarely be reviewed locally, and will be returned or forwarded to Mr. Doane upon receipt of postage.]

Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Volume I, Records and Minutes of the Thirty-three Oldest Monthly Meetings, North Carolina Yearly Meeting. By William Wade Hinshaw. (Ann Arbor: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1936, 1185 pages. \$20.00.)

Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Volume III, Records and Minutes of All Meetings Organized in New York City and on Long Island, New York Yearly Meeting. By William Wade Hinshaw and Thomas Worth Marshall, editor and compiler. (Ann Arbor: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1940, 540 pages. \$16.00.)

(Books sold and distributed by Friends Book and Supply House, Richmond, Indiana.)

In the July 1939 issue of the *American Genealogist* we reviewed Volume II of the *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, the volume which contained records of four monthly meetings which belonged to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. Now, in the spring of 1940, there has just come off the press Volume III of the series, and it might be appropriate at this time to tell a little more about this great enterprise.

The project of publishing every item of genealogical value from the records and minutes of the monthly meetings all over the United States was conceived about 1932. For eight long years Mr. William Wade Hinshaw, with the able assistance of his associate Mr. Thomas Worth Marshall, the editor and com-

piller, has worked enthusiastically and energetically. Skilled copyists have been sent to many sections of the country with strict instructions so that precise transcriptions might be made. Every precaution has been taken so that the published abstracts contain the essential genealogical information appearing in the original entries. The copyists are instructed to check each item before examining the next. In Mr. Marshall's office at Washington, the field reports are typed for lithoprinting. This publishing process eliminates problems such as typesetting errors so that the user knows that he is reading accurate copy.

One of the major difficulties that Mr. Hinshaw has had to face is that of locating missing record books. When data for a particular period cannot be found, an exhaustive search must be undertaken to determine whether or not the lost records are extant in some old attic or some cellar or among some private family papers. Mr. Hinshaw has written that "hundreds of books are still in the hands of descendants of former members who have been reluctant to give them up; . . . and many missing books can be found stored away in ancestral garrets where they have been forgotten." Such, then, has been the problem of locating the records themselves, a search which has gone on for many years and probably will continue for several more. In some instances, where the originals are lost, early copies have been discovered to make up in a measure for the loss.

The fruits of these many years of work are fast becoming apparent. Today genealogical abstracts of the records of the earliest monthly meetings in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York are readily available in print. These abstracts are complete from the earliest times down to the present; while a master index at the end of each volume facilitates research.

Volume I of this great undertaking was published in 1936. It comprised records of the thirty-three oldest monthly meetings belonging to the North Carolina Yearly Meeting. North Carolina, it is to be remembered, was one of the centers of Quakerdom in colonial America. George Fox visited there; while one of its seventeenth century governors was a member of the Society of Friends. The genealogical records of the oldest monthly meeting, that of Perquimans (now Piney Woods) go back as far as 1680, two years before William Penn came to Pennsylvania. Many of the Quaker settlers of North Carolina migrated from or to the Quaker settlements in the North and, by using this volume in conjunction with northern Quaker records, it is possible for a genealogist to trace very quickly the migrations of his ancestors. The eleven hundred and eighty-five large pages, each full of genealogical material, illustrate in a measure the magnitude of the work.

The second volume of the series has been reviewed. Volume III, which deals with records of the New York Yearly Meeting, has just come off the press. An historical narrative includes a description of Quakers arriving in New York in 1657. The first monthly meeting was not organized in the province until 1672, but certain genealogical records precede that date. To Mr. John Cox, Jr., custodian of the records of the New York Yearly Meeting, goes much of the credit for planning and preparing this third volume. The Quaker historian not only examined seventeen hundred manuscript books of the New York Yearly Meeting, but also added considerably to this information by inserting data derived from Bible records and burial ground records, both Quaker and non-Quaker. Fortunately, when such data are added, the compiler gives the source of his information. In order clearly to identify individuals, much use has been made of the manuscript genealogical collection entitled "Sixty Long Island Families" by George Cocks, the Oyster Bay Town Records, and published genealogies dealing with the Cocks, Cox, Frost, Underhill, Seaman, and Jones families.

The volume comprises a complete genealogical abstract of the Quaker records of Long Island and New York City from the seventeenth century to the twentieth. Well over two-thirds of the book is devoted to the New York (originally Flushing) Monthly Meeting. Besides this are the records of the three Long Island Monthly Meetings, viz., Westbury, Jericho, and the second organization of Flushing Monthly Meeting.

The arrangement adopted for this volume by Mr. Cox is slightly changed from that used in the previous volumes. As formerly, surnames are listed alphabetically, but the items under each surname are arranged alphabetically by given name rather than chronologically. This alteration may not be welcomed by some who desire to obtain quickly all genealogical data of a given period. Another change noted is that the records of births and deaths are combined with the records of marriages and minutes instead of being listed in two separate sections as formerly. This appears to be an improvement over the earlier system, at least to the user who thereby saves much time by getting all his information at the same place in the book.

Mr. Hinshaw's project cannot be praised too highly. The genealogical public are deeply indebted to Mr. Hinshaw and Mr. Marshall (and, in the case of Volume III, Mr. Cox) for their splendid production.

—Meredith B. Colket, Jr.

Some Early Records of Fairfield, Vermont. Selected and Edited by Gilbert Harry Doane. Published in Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the First Settlement of the Town by the Anniversary Committees. Burlington, Vt., 1938. 56 pp. Paper covers.

This interesting and helpful pamphlet, compiled by the Review Editor of the *Genealogist*, has just come to the present writer's

attention, and this notice of it has been inserted without Mr. Doane's knowledge. Following a short historical sketch of Fairfield, the records of the First Census for Fairfield and Smithfield are given with identifying notes; followed by records of the Second Census (1800), population statistics, and 32 pages of cemetery inscriptions to 1851.

For any one interested in the families of that region, the treatise is invaluable. Mr. Doane's long study of the families of Fairfield, Vt., qualifies him as the historian and genealogist of that town.

—D. L. J.

Some Descendants of Nathaniel Woodward, Mathematician. Compiled by Percy Emmons Woodward. Edited for the author by Mary Lovering Holman. Newtonville, Mass., 1940. 63 pp. Cloth.

Not a complete family history, this small volume preserves the results of much research in original sources, and is largely concerned with the branch of the family which lived for several generations in Taunton, Mass.,—a difficult region because of the loss of vital and church records. Other sources in some measure supply this deficiency, and they have been thoroughly covered. The book has been carefully compiled, contains a full name index, and is attractively printed and bound in red cloth.

—D. L. J.

Genealogy & History. Started as a bi-weekly Feb. 8, 1940, a monthly since July 15th. Published by Adrian Ely Mount, Box 1717, Washington, D. C. \$2.00 per year, 35c per issue.

The National Genealogist. A monthly, 12 large pp. per issue. First issue, April 1940. Published by Abbott Mason, P. O. Box 5172, Metropolitan Station, Los Angeles, Calif. \$2.00 per year; 20c per single copy.

Southern Genealogical Review. A bi-weekly, 12 pp. per issue. First issue, July 22, 1940. Edited by Crystal (McDaniel) O'Conner, Mount Vernon, Georgia. \$2.00 per year; 25c per issue.

Having published a genealogical periodical for seventeen years at my own risk, I am constantly amazed by the courage and optimism of those who found new periodicals in this field. Usually they are published at a loss during at least the first year. If subscriptions at length cover printing and mailing costs, it is a constant effort to hold them at or above that level, for old subscribers die or lose interest, and each year new subscribers have to be found to supply the percentage annually lost. Both the editing and the circulation details make great demands on the time of the editors, usually without adequate recompense; and, since the utility of a genealogical periodical is greatly impaired unless an index is provided, the compilation and printing of an index make additional demands on the time and financial resources of the publisher.

In view of the wide-spread interest in the subject, it is surprising how few people subscribe to such publications. But of course not many can afford to subscribe to more than one or two genealogical periodicals, and if they have to consult the others

in the nearest large library, they may feel that they might as well subscribe to none and consult them all in the library. The fact is that, welcome as library subscriptions are, they are too few in number, without at least an equal number of personal subscriptions, to cover the cost of publishing any first-rate genealogical journal.

Nevertheless, in this Year of Disgrace 1940, with most of the world at war and economic dislocations threatening, the three new periodicals listed above have appeared. The writer can only admire the courage of their founders and wish them well.

Genealogy & History is the most ambitious of the three, and in normal times should certainly fill a need and make a place for itself. Despite occasional articles, it is primarily a query and answer medium, with a frequency of appearance which as a rule has only been possible heretofore in the genealogical columns of such newspapers as *The Boston Evening Transcript*. It resembles a newspaper in style, though not so large in format, and is printed on a good grade of paper which gives it a permanence that newspaper columns lack. The material is well arranged, edited and printed, and the price is reasonable for eight pages monthly of near newsprint size.

Both of the other two periodicals listed devote considerable space in their early issues to queries and answers, with a few short articles of a general nature. Curiously enough, the first issue of the *Southern Genealogical Review* reprints Bradford's oft-printed list of "Mayflower Pilgrims." The success of these ventures, I cannot help feeling, depends on whether or not they succeed in filling a local and specialized need. Such needs are now supplied by periodicals which specialize in records of New York State, Ohio, South Carolina, and other sections. Surely there are many Georgia records which are not readily available to the searcher, and which many people would like to use if put into print.

In the past a number of small genealogical journals have made their appearance, only to disappear shortly into oblivion. One of the chief reasons, as this writer sees it, for their early demise is the fact that they had little to offer in the way of real genealogical meat and filled too much of their space with articles of an historical or social character. There are several first-class historical journals which specialize, for those who want that, in American history and the ways of life in the different epochs of our history. The subscriber to a genealogical journal is seeking new discoveries, corrections of hitherto accepted errors, copies or abstracts of original records not otherwise available, or carefully prepared articles on the early generations of specific families. The best advice and encouragement I can give to the editors of any new periodical is to seek and publish material of that nature.

—D. L. J.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Edited by PHILIP M. SMITH, B.A., of Washington, D. C.

REGULATIONS

- This department is open to subscribers without cost. The Librarian of any library that subscribes will be allowed one query per volume. Non-subscribers must enclose \$1.00 for each fifty words, or fraction thereof. All querists should enclose letter postage for each individual query. All queries should be short and definite. Answers received will be mailed directly and promptly to querists, and will be published if they are of general interest. Letters to be forwarded to querists must be sent in unsealed, stamped envelopes, accompanied by number of query and its signature. Right is reserved to print any information contained in the communication to be forwarded. All communications should be sent at least nine weeks prior to date of publication to Philip M. Smith, P. O. Box 424, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

166. (a) ELDREDGE. Wanted: Proof of parentage and date of birth of Samuel Eldredge in Willington, Conn., about 1750.
(b) ELDREDGE-FULLER. Wanted date of Samuel Eldredge's marriage to Hannah Fuller in Willington about 1772.
(c) FULLER. Wanted:—Date and place of birth and death of Hannah Fuller who m. Samuel Eldredge, of Willington, 1772.
(d) ELDREDGE. Wanted:—Proof of parentage of Samuel Eldredge Jr., born Willington, July 13, 1775. Also place of death June 10, 1847.
(e) ELDREDGE-OAK. Wanted:—Place of marriage on Feb. 11, 1802, of Samuel Eldredge, Jr., and Polly Oak. Where did she die on May 8, 1807?
(f) ELDREDGE. Wanted: Proof of parentage of Lyman Eldredge born in Willington on Dec. 2, 1802.—*S. R.*

ANSWERS

166. (d) ELDREDGE. Samuel, son of Samuel and Hannah, b. July 17, 1775. Willington Vital Records, vol. B, p. 41.
(f) ELDREDGE. Lyman, son of Samuel and Polly, b. Dec. 2, 1803. Willington Vital Records, vol. C, p. 1. Both these entries are from the Barbour Index, Conn. State Library.

—*P. M. S.*

GUILFORD (CONN.) VITAL RECORDS

In Town Records, Volume I

[Continued from Vol. 16, p. 188]

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Births

Norton, samuell s. samuell & Abygell	b. 13 Aug. 1698
[K]eziah da. samuell & abigell	b. 21 Dec. 1700
[A]nna da. sam & abigell	b. 10 July 1703
[Tr]yall da. sam & abigell	b. 16 Jan. 1706/7 [?]
[Mi]ndwell da. sam & abigell	b. 6 June 1708
[Th]ankfull da. samuell & Abigell	b. 4 Sep. 1710
doud, [Ja]ne da. cornelios & Jane	b. 31 Oct. 1712
durwin, [Mehit]obell da. Joseph & Anna	b. 26 Sep. 1712
Lete, [An]n da. william & hannah	b. 6 Mar. 1700
[El]izabeth da. william & hannah	b. 26 Oct. 1702
Leete, [Ma]rgrit da. william & hannah	b. 8 Oct. 1705
Lete, [Gid]eon s. William & hannah	b. 6 Aug. 1708
Leete, [Wi]lliam s. William & hanah	b. 12 Dec. 1711
hand, [Abi]gell da. Stephen & sarall [sic]	b. 20 Oct. 1712
doud, [Tho]mas s. Abraham & sarah	b. 7 Feb. 1712/13
blachly, [Aar]on s. daniell & Mehetobell	b. 23 Apr. 1712
hill, [J]ams s. Jsack & ann	b. 9 Sep. 1712
doud, [si]lenc da. silene widow to thomas doud des:ceased	b. 22 July 1712
Leet, [Mehit]abell da. peletiah & Abigell	b. 28 Sep. 1711
hubard, [do]roty da. Ebenezer & Elezabeth	b. 19 Feb. 1712/3
auered, [R]jewbin s. Josiah & Elezabeth	b. 7 Nov. 1712
Peirson, [H]annah da. Ephraim & doroty	b. 8 Mar. 1711
[] ry da. Ephraim & doroty	b. 30 May 1713
field, [Joi]arib s. ebenezor & mary	b. 2 Mar. 1710/11
[] da. ebenezor & mary	b. 22 Mar. 1712
dudle, [Sa]rah da. beniaman & tabithah	b. 10 Mar. 1709/10
[M]ary da. beniaman & tabithah	b. 14 Dec. 1712
Euerts, [Sarah] da. ebenezor & sarah	b. 10 Apr. 1713
bishop, [Su]bmit da. daniell & mary	b. 25 Apr. 1713
doud, [Silen]s da. thomas & silens	b. 22 July 1712
hill, [Li]diah da. Jams & mercy	b. 9 Sep. 1713
Cramton, [Ja]ms s. John & hanah	b. 9 Sep. 1713
Norton, [Is]ayah s. samuell & Abigell	b. 12 Jan. 1712/13
Johnson, [W]illiam s. samuell & mary	b. 19 Apr. 1709

Lee, [ab]egell da. Edward & abigell	b. 9 May 1706
munger, [S]amuell s. samuell & doroty	b. 5 Oct. 1712
Critenden, John s. John & bashua	b. 2 May 1710
[Mary] da. John & bashua	b. 23 Mar. 1713
serantom, [sub]mit da. John & mary	b. 18 June 1712
selle, [sam]uell s. shuball & mary	b. 10 Dec. 1712
stone, [Benja]man s. Joseph & mary	b. 31 Jan. 1713/4
Shelle, [John] s. Shuball & mary	b. 4 Feb. 17[09/10]

[Two entries are gone here]

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Marriages

Tusten, John of gilford	married abt. midle June 1703
henery, Johanah of wethersfield	By M ^r Ruggls minister
stone, William Jun ^r of gilford	
Hach, sarah of sucanosott alias felmoth	married 28 Oct. 1701
	By Justise Borne of sd felm[oth]
dudley, Beniaman Both of	married 5 Jan. 1702/3
Auered, tabitha gilford	By M ^r thomas Ruggls min[ister]
Hooker, M ^r . James of farmingtowne	married first weke Aug. 1691
Lete, M ^r Mary of gilford	By M ^r Andrew Lete Asistn ^t
Lee, samuell of gilford	married 18 Sep. 1706
Bishop, Abigell of same	By cap ^t Abraham fouler Just[is]
Bristow, samuell of gilford	married 4 Oct. 1706
edward, easter of saybrook	By M ^r daniell Tayler Just[is]
Leete, Pelatia both of	married 5 July 1705
ffowler, Abigal Guilford	By M ^r . Thomas Ruggles Mines[ter]
Chittenden, Josiah of Guilford	married 8 Jan. 1706/7
Sherman, Hannah of Woodbury	by M ^r . Stoddir Minester
Dod, Samuel of Guilford	married 10 Jan. 1704/5
Sauage, Hannah of Middletown	by Capt white of Middletown
Euerts, Nathaniel of East Guilford	married 7 May 1707
Hastings, Marget of Hatfield	by Colonel Partridg
Dudley, Miles of Guilford	married 23 Jan. 1705/6
Strong, Rachel of East Guilford	by M ^r Thomas Ruggles
Collins, Roberd of Guilford	
foster, mary of Middletown	married 3 June 1707
	by Captain Joseph white of Midd[letown]
ffrench, John both of	married 15 [July] 1707
Hoit, Mary East Guilford	by Abraham ffowler Justis
Dauis, John both of	married [Feb. 1706/7]
Talman, Elizabeth Guilford	[]

[To be continued]